

Seamen Lay Wage Case Before WLB

See Page 3

WEATHER

Cloudy
Showers
Humid

Daily Worker

★
Edition

Vol. XXII, No. 173

New York, Friday, July 20, 1945

(16 Pages) Price 5 Cents

B-29S FIRE 4 NEW CITIES IN HONSHU

Explosives Showered on Japan for 310 Miles



Target Tokyo: Map shows how naval-air attacks centered on Tokyo are designed not merely to blast the Japanese capital but sever its vital rail links to other main points on Honshu.

GUAM, Friday, July 20 (UP).—A record-breaking fleet of more than 600 Superfortresses, striking in early morning darkness, unloaded almost 4,000 tons of fire bombs on four Japanese cities today and thus stepped up the greatest continuous sea-and-air bombardment in history.

The largest force of B-29 sky giants ever assembled for a single mission blasted for an hour and a half the cities of Hitachi, Choshi, Fukui and Okazaki on Honshu Island and showered explosives on the Nippon Oil Co.'s Amagasaki plant near Osaka.

The targets stretched 310 miles across central Japan, over an area with a population of more than 327,000.

Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet, after bombarding the defenses of Tokyo Bay and bombing Japanese warships at Yokosuka naval station, was reported cruising along the coast for the 11th consecutive day of an unprecedented fleet offensive.

The U. S. Navy announced in Washington that the 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Ticonderoga was battered into flaming wreckage by Japanese suicide planes near Formosa last January with 337 casualties, but it has been repaired and returned to the firing line. The heroic crew and their valiant skipper, Commodore Dixie Kiefer of Kansas City, refused to stop fighting. When the battle ended, Kiefer lay on the bridge, bleeding from 65 wounds.

He was one of 193 wounded. The dead and missing toll was 144.

Manila headquarters disclosed that Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied commander in southeast Asia, has conferred with Gen. Douglas MacArthur on final steps to smash the last Japanese in their respective theaters.

Mountbatten and key members of his staff visited MacArthur's headquarters last week to coordinate their drives from southwest Pacific and India-Burma bases against diminishing Japanese-held areas of British and Dutch colonial territory.

Today's Superfortress attack was the 45th consecutive daily air raid against the enemy homeland. It increased to 25,050 the total tons of bombs dropped by at least 4,025 B-29s during July.

None of the four Honshu cities had been struck before. A total of 47 Japanese cities now have felt the fury of the Superforts.

The Amagasaki oil plant at the mouth of the Muro River was the 10th fuel-producing target pin-pointed by Superforts. The city itself is a part of greater Osaka, and previously 11 percent of its built-up area had been destroyed by B-29 bombs.

Hitachi, 75 miles north of Tokyo, is the center of a large industrial area set afire Tuesday night and Wednesday morning by a 2,000-ton bombardment by the battleship Iowa and other U. S. Pacific fleet dreadnaughts.

Choshi, 60 miles east of Tokyo in Chiba prefecture, is the most important fishing harbor on the Honshu coastline. It has a population of 61,000 and produces one-eighth of Japan's entire fish catch, supplying the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

Fukui, 20 miles inland from the Japanese sea on the west-central coast of Honshu, is one of the most important industrial cities in the western portion of the island. It has a population of 100,000.

Okazaki, with a population of 84,000, lies 18 miles southeast of Nagoya Castle. In recent years it has absorbed overflow war industries from Nagoya, including aircraft, ordnance and electrical equipment plants.

Bretton Woods Measure Passed by Senate, 61 to 16

—See Page 2

House Admits Loyalty of Red-Baited Officers

—See Page 3

City CIO Flays Greek Terror

—See Page 2

Bretton Woods Bill Passes Senate, 61-16

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UP).—The Senate today overrode strong Republican opposition and approved, 61 to 16, the Bretton Woods agreements for a \$17,900,000,000 World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Passed after four days of bitter debate, the measure was sent to the House for concurrence in minor Senate amendments. The House passed the measure, 345 to 18, on June 7.

Nineteen Republicans and one Progressive went along with 41 Democrats to approve the Administration's measure, while two Democrats—Senators W. Lee O'Daniel, of Texas, and Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana—joined the 14 Republicans who voted against it.

The proposals set up a \$9,100,000,000 world bank which would make and guarantee loans for international reconstruction and development and an \$8,800,000,000 international monetary fund to stabilize the world's currencies.

Sen. Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, tried vainly to have final Senate action postponed until Nov. 15. The Democratic majority forced the defeat of this proposal, 52 to 31, Wednesday.

REJECT BALL REVISION

Just before the final vote the Senate turned down an amendment by Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R-Minn.). It proposed eventual revision of the articles of agreement so that no member nation could retain exchange restrictions for more than three years without having its rights to use the fund suspended or limited. Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), supported it. He said it would "emphasize that it is the opinion of the United States that those who draw on the fund to stabilize international trade and remove restrictions on international trade, sooner or later, complete their end of the bargain."

Earlier Taft proposed an amendment which would have barred American participation until other participant nations remove foreign exchange restrictions. This was beaten, 53 to 23. It was aimed primarily at Great Britain.

The chamber next turned down by voice vote two amendments by Sen. Eugene D. Millikan (R-Colo.). They would have prohibited a member from using "scarce currency" provisions of the agreements to get out of reciprocal trade treaties and would eliminate the provision which prescribes the circumstances under which a currency is declared scarce.

It also turned down an amendment by Sen. William Langer (R-ND) prohibiting the use of either the bank or the fund for armaments.

Taft's arguments, centering around Britain's "sterling area agreements," provoked warm debate.

Barkley said that "perhaps the objective of the amendment is to kill the entire Bretton Woods agreements," and Sen. James M. Tunnell (D-Del) agreed.

The Senate, by voice vote, turned down an amendment by Sen. Elmer Thomas (D-Okla.), which would have established a gold coin in the value of \$35, to be known as the "gold ounce."

Two Republicans, Raymond Willis (Ind) and Wayne Morse (Ore), announced they would support the agreements. Willis said he was "willing to gamble" on the plan, despite Taft's arguments.

State CPA to Meet Tomorrow

The New York State Convention of the Communist Political Association will open at Manhattan Center, 34 St. and Eighth Ave., tomorrow morning (Saturday) at 10 o'clock, the Convention Arrangements Committee announces.

Originally the convention was scheduled to open Friday evening.



PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN shakes hands with Generalissimo Stalin, beginning a visit to quarters in Berlin. Shown on the balcony (l. to r.) are Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, President Truman, Marshal Stalin and Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov.



President Truman, accompanied by Secretary of State James Byrnes and Adm. William Leahy, views the ruins of Hitler's Reich Chancellery in Berlin.

Truman Is Host At State Dinner

POTSDAM, July 19 (UP).—President Truman was host tonight at the first state dinner of the conference, with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill as his chief guests. Four other representatives of each government were present.

The Big Three had settled down to daily meetings in the afternoon, and their foreign ministers were meeting in the morning to prepare documents and memoranda for their consideration.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov held their daily meeting at 11 a. m. They take turns presiding.

Eden was Molotov's host at lunch. One of the few facts announced today was that the President had summoned Gen. Omar Bradley, who after commanding the 12th Army Group in the European war was made chief of the Veterans Administration. Bradley was to be here Friday.

Patterson Gives Brush-Off to Rankin

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UP).—Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson asserted today that past membership in a radical organization is not test of a man's essential loyalty to the United States.

He spoke at a news conference a few hours after Rep. John E. Rankin (D-Miss) demanded his removal for allowing communism to flourish in the Army.

Patterson laughed aside the demand. He said "I have been called a lot of things, but this is the first time I've ever been called a Communist."

City CIO Asks Big 3 End Greek Terror

Declaring that liberated Greece is still ruled by monarchists and fascists "with the help of British bayonets," the Greater New York CIO Council yesterday appealed by cable to the Big Three leaders at Potsdam "to end the present assault upon the heroic peoples of Greece."

The council's regular meeting at Fraternal Clubhouses also called upon all its affiliates which have a

membership of 600,000 to similarly cable their sentiments to Potsdam and to the respective embassies and the State Department.

The council further pledges its support to the plan of the Greek-American Council here to send a mass delegation to the British consulate in New York next Thursday noon to demand that the reign of terror against Greek partisan patriots end. The CIO council also, called upon all its affiliates to swell the ranks of another mass delegation that will go to Washington July 27 to visit the State Department, British, Soviet and Greek embassies on the issue.

"The state of affairs in liberated Greece which is going from bad to worse, commands the increasing attention of the vast majority of Americans who have made great sacrifices to defeat Nazism in order to establish or restore democracy to the formerly subjugated nations of Europe," declared the council's statement.

"Of all the liberated allied nations in Europe, Greece alone remains untouched by the Big Three decisions made in the Crimea to establish provisional democratic governments of national unity as a step towards free democratic elections.

"Liberated Greece is still ruled by a combination of fascist and monarchist groups.

"American newspaper correspondents report that 30,000 ELAS and EAM forces, which were mainly responsible for clearing the land of Nazi troops, are still in jail or concentration camps. They report a reign of terror which has resulted in the murder of at least 500 guerrilla heroes since the day of liberation. They report a system of torture against women active in the liberation movement."

Baltimore CIO Rally Set for Labor Day

BALTIMORE, July 19.—A giant celebration on Labor Day, Sept. 3, has been announced by the Baltimore Industrial Union Council, CIO.

The CIO unions are conducting preliminaries for the Miss Baltimore CIO contest and the boxing matches which will be finalized Labor Day.

With labor representatives from the Soviet Union and Great Britain, the Baltimore CIO will hold an evening rally. Presentations will be made to war heroes.

Paul Robeson, Senator Robert F. Wagner, and a national representative of the CIO will speak.

U.S. Watching Poland: Grew

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UP).—Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew assured Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), today that this country's obligation on Poland would end only after free elections based on universal suffrage and secret ballot have been held and Poland is firmly established as an independent, democratic state.

He wrote that if it is decided to supervise the elections, "the United States Government will, of course, insist upon its right to participate on an equal basis with the other powers."

Grew also said, in answer to another Vandenberg question, that the United States is pressing the Soviet Union to authorize U. S. correspondents to enter eastern and southeastern Europe.

This government, he added, already has "made it clear that it expected American correspondents to be permitted to enter Poland."

5 Chungking Officers Executed for Murder

CHUNGKING, July 19 (UP).—Five Chinese officers, one of whom was convicted of responsibility for the deaths of 105 recruits, were executed yesterday for murder and extortion, the Chinese Central News Agency said today.

The five officers of the 80th Army who were shot and a sixth who died while awaiting trial were convicted of the following charges by the inspectorate general:

Col. Ysu Cheng-Kung, of misappropriating military supplies and thereby causing the death of 105 recruits, of murdering a company commander and of burying one recruit alive.

Capt. Hsu Yu-Mo, of forcing a recruit into service and thereby causing his death.

Lt. Feng Thun, of viciously beating a recruit, torturing the man's relatives and extorting from him \$10,000 (Chinese).

Capt. Li Po-Chien, of misappropriating military funds amounting to \$197,000 (Chinese) and maiming a recruit.

Capt. Li Hsiang-Wei, of beating one recruit to death and burying two alive.

Lt. Chang Li-Ting, of murdering a recruit.

The Chinese People's Political Council, meeting in Chungking, urged adequate protection to "the personal freedom of the people" and better treatment of public officials and schoolteachers, according to a Central News Agency dispatch, recorded by FCC.

Provincial governments should be strengthened in preparation for a counter-offensive, the Council recommended, and self-government for Inner Mongolia should be restored.



CIO Fur Workers distributed 5,000 "soldier vote cards" in a noontime mobilization last Wednesday at Seventh Ave. and 28 St. The mobilization was the first of a series sponsored by the Joint Council, Joint Board and Local 125 of the Fur Workers Union. —Daily Worker Photo

Red-Baited Officers Loyal, House Admits

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The War Department's declaration of confidence in the loyalty of 16 American Army officers and men, who were attacked as Communists by a House Military Affairs Subcommittee release yesterday, had a whole-some effect in Congress today.

Rep. R. Ewing Thomason (D-Tex), chairman of the subcommittee, which did the smearing, admitted in the House that the men who had been attacked had done a great job in the war.

"I pay them a tribute and a compliment," said the Texan, "for what they have done since they have been in the service." Thomason was referring to Capt. Irving Goff, Lt. Milton Wolff, Lt. Irving Jajans and Lt. Vincent Losowski, all veterans of the Spanish War, who had saved many lives by their extraordinary operations behind the Nazi lines in Italy. Also to 12 other officers and men, with prewar anti-fascist records, whom the committee had assailed through its chief investigator, Ralph Burton, a former attorney for Father Coughlin.

Some of these men had "brilliant records," Thomason conceded apologetically today.

"I unhesitatingly cite the testimony of Gen. Donovan, who appeared before the committee in March (in behalf of some of the men now attacked). He is head of the OSS, and a great American, and likewise Gen. Bissell, who is head of the Army Intelligence. They testified at length, and I believe the record will disclose that some of them at least have a brilliant record in the Army."

THOMASON RED-BAITS

Thomason managed to work in some red-baiting. He didn't see why more "red-blooded" American boys weren't getting commissions, he said, when men with the background of the soldiers accused by his subcommittee's testimony were being promoted. But his main emphasis today was on the worth of the 16. When Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D-Ill), 79-year-old chairman of the Rules Committee, rose to say emphatically that the 16 men "have performed their duty loyally and patriotically in every way and have served their country to the best of their ability," Thomason replied: "I think this is a fair statement."

Rep. John E. Rankin, the Ku Kluxish Mississippi Democrat, had



THOMASON

opened the subject of Communists in the Army with a wild tirade against Secretary of War Stimson, Under-Secretary Robert L. Patterson and Assistant Secretary John J. McCloy.

RANKIN RANTS

Stimson, Patterson and McCloy "should go now," screamed Rankin.

Rankin later toned down his remarks for the Record to say that the War Department leaders should "resign" if they had anything to do with commissioning Communists.

Sabath hit back hard: "Rankin feels that way, of course," he declared, "because before the United States entered the war, some of these men were writing articles not pleasing to the reactionary and fascist groups."

Thomason was also much embarrassed as he assured the House that "I want it distinctly understood that I do not share in the criticism" of Stimson. There are "no more outstanding, patriotic Americans than these three men," he declared.

City Consumer Council Hits Fruit Retailers' Strike

The strike of fruit and vegetable retailers in Brooklyn and Queens was attacked yesterday by the City Consumer Council as directed against OPA and price ceilings.

A spokesman for the Council charged the retailers were falsifying the situation when they told customers they were fighting against the wholesale black market.

"They have had every opportunity to testify against black market practices and they have refused to do so," the consumer spokesman said. "If they really want to fight the wholesalers, they should cooperate with OPA."

She maintained consumer groups have been offering their cooperation to the retailers for years to combat the wholesale black market, without any response.

Possibility of a break in the attitude of strike leaders was indicated by an OPA announcement that Abraham Zion, honorary president of the Associated Fruit Merchant, which called the Brooklyn-Queens

CIO Winds Up GI Ballot Drive In City Today

CIO unions today enter upon the final day of a three-day drive to distribute applications for soldier ballots at busy intersections throughout the city for the fall municipal campaign.

The Greater New York CIO Council, which is directing the drive of its affiliated unions, estimated that 500,000 applications would be distributed in this preliminary public distribution.

In last fall's presidential campaign, nearly a million voting applications were sent to soldiers and sailors from union sources, the CIO claims.

"Because of the deployment of troops from Europe to the Pacific theatre there will be a large number of New York voters in transit during the next few months," said Saul Mills, CIO Council secretary. "The necessity for getting applications in the hands of our servicemen as early as possible is therefore greater this year than in the 1944 elections," he pointed out. "The CIO will do all it can to make a ballot available to as many of New York's 700,000 servicemen and women as possible."

All CIO unions in New York last Monday began to mail out applications to their member roster of servicemen and are organizing intensive shop campaigns.

strike, had requested a conference with Charles T. Abernethy, acting regional OPA director. The conference will be held this morning.

VOTE STRIKE SPREAD

Meanwhile merchants in Manhattan and Bronx were preparing to follow the strike action of the Brooklyn-Queens retailers. A meeting Wednesday night of these merchants, organized by the Aliboro Merchants Association, decided on the strike action, starting Monday morning, despite the pleas of the leaders. Earlier in the day, the day, the leaders had met with Abernethy and had accepted a proposal for two OPA committees to work together with similar retailers' committee to re-examine the price structure and to go after the wholesale black market.

Members of the Aliboro group overrode their leaders and voted the walkout.

Seamen Lay Wage Case Before WLB

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A dozen rank and file seamen from the war zones were shock troops in the Maritime Union's fight for a 55-cent wage minimum before the National War Labor Board today.

The National Maritime Union, which opened the hearings before Chairman George Taylor and his colleagues, used a convincing man-to-man way of presenting its case.

"I've been sailing 22 years as an A.B. I'm a bosun now. I've been dodging torpedoes off Murmansk," said a ruddy-faced seaman looking straight at Taylor. "And I've been seeing so many folks pushing baby carriages I thought I'd do it myself. Now I can't support my family since the big bonus cut. The cut is breaking up homes. I'm calling on you to save our homes by giving us the wages that the War Labor Board has set as a minimum."

Said a Negro seaman: "I have three kids. I left a good job to join the Merchant Marine. Prices are rising. My wages have been cut. My children don't get enough to eat. Got no new clothes. I can't make it. I'm quitting the sea unless we get the wages we need."

"I used to get \$1.50 an hour as a rigger ashore," said another young father. "Now I'm getting 41 cents. I, too, can't make it. I'm staying ashore. I must."

MUST EAT

Other seamen said they were sorry they could not help keep the ships sailing any longer. Their families had to eat.

Chairman Taylor tried to be technical: Said something about a confused relations between the bonus and wages. But a host of witnesses pointed out to him that the bonus had always been treated as part of the wages.

NMU leaders also met shipowners' argument that the seamen's food and chow were part of his pay; when War Labor Board members travel their maintenance is set down to expenses, not salary, vice president Jack Lawrence pointed out.

And vice president Howard McKenzie told Taylor that every collective bargaining contract the union had signed differentiated subsistence from wages.

John Rogan, chairman of the NMU port committee in New York reminded the Board that the union was keeping its no strike pledge during the war, but would take the necessary measures when the time came.

PACIFIC REPRESENTATIVE

Vincent Malone, representative of the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen's Union, warned the Board that the present drastic wage cuts would be met by a strike after the war. "We will keep the no strike pledge till Japan is defeated," he said. Then the big walkout would certainly come unless the Board redressed the situation, he declared.

Matthew Du Shane, representative of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, AFL, said he endorsed the NMU arguments 100 per cent.

Both William Standard, NMU attorney, and Richard Gladstein, legal representative of the Pacific Coast Marine Cooks and Stewards, CIO, emphasized the wrongs of substandard marine wages, which are far under the Board's 55-cent minimum.

Representatives of the Seafarers International Union, AFL, of the Masters Mates and Pilots, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, the Marine Cooks and Stewards and the Marine Division of the American Communications Association took the floor also.

Shipowners speak tomorrow.

CIO, PAC Maps Drive For 65-Cent Wage Bills

The CIO Political Action Committee, headed by Sidney Hillman, yesterday pledged full support to the proposal now before both houses of Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act by raising the present 40-cent an hour try to 65 cents an hour.

Hillman said PAC would launch a mass educational campaign, including mass meetings and pamphlets, leaflets and posters, in support of the measure.

The amendments would provide an immediate 65 cents an hour floor in American industry, a 70-cent minimum after one year and 75 cents an hour after the second year.

They also provide for speedier upward revision should economic conditions justify.

Hillman praised Rep. Hook and Senators Pepper and Thomas for sponsoring the proposal. In the Senate the proposed amendments to the wage-hour bill are also being sponsored by Senators Wagner, Guffey, Kilgore, Mead, Myers, Chavez and Magnusen.

"Certainly, in the face of present living costs," Hillman declared, "no one can seriously contend that 65 cents an hour is a luxury wage. By any gauge, anything less than 65 cents an hour today must be regarded as substandard."

OPA Grants Miners Extra Red Points

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UP).—The OPA will grant all coal and ore miners an extra 50 red points monthly and an additional allotment of one pound of sugar, starting August, it was disclosed tonight.

OPA has already granted extra meat and sugar rations to miners in the San Francisco and Denver areas as "test" and has now decided to extend the plan throughout the country.

The extra points are given as a means of stimulating production.

Bove Gets Additional 10-20 Years

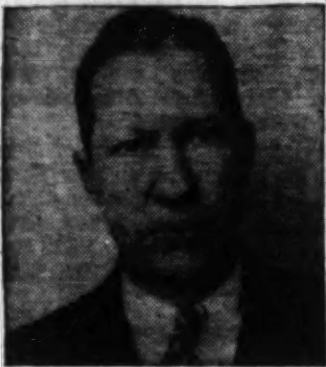
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 19.—James Bove, a high AFL building trades leader, added 10 to 20 more years in prison to his life when County Judge Frederick G. Schmidt passed sentence on his recent conviction for seating \$84,375 from his union, Local 60, International Common Laborers.

A vice-president of the international union until a day before his earlier trial last winter on extortion charges, Bove was already scheduled to serve eight to 16 years on his previous conviction.

There was still no comment from President William Green on the Bove convictions.

Courtney Ward Unseated by CFL On Green's Order

CLEVELAND, July 19.—At the instigation of William Green, president of the AFL, Courtney D. Ward, secretary of the Painters District Council No. 6, was unseated as a



COURTNEY WARD

delegate to the Cleveland Federation of Labor last night.

CFL leaders brought the action against Ward on the basis of a three-page letter from Green, which was read in an executive session. The letter was not given to reporters, but it was indicated that the letter condemned Ward's action in calling an AFL conference for next Sunday to urge AFL participation in the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Ward was unseated by a vote of 69 to 9 after a stormy two-hour executive session of the CFL.

Resentment of the CFL action is reported in many locals. The Painters' Council office announced that the conference is going through as planned, stated that a number of delegates have called Ward's office, and said that the action was pushed through in a bureaucratic manner, that delegates were unable to speak.

The action against Ward was taken in his absence. He is out of town at his international headquarters in Indiana.

A similar move against Ward had been taken by the business agents' meeting yesterday morning, barring him from future business agents' sessions.

The only appeal left for Ward is to the AFL Executive Council. The reason advanced by the CFL leadership for the move is that Ward "didn't confine his action to his own organization."

This almost unprecedented action (last expulsion was 10 years ago) is an indication of the fear of such conferences as this week-end in the AFL bureaucracy.

The painters' leader called this conference after a series of moves challenging the AFL stand against the WFTU. Ward was a visitor at the World Trade Union Conference in London, elected officially by his council and backed by many painters' locals. After his return he published a pamphlet, "One World of Labor." The Cleveland Citizen, official CFL organ, praised Ward's trip to the WTUC as showing some "gumption," and demanded that the AFL Executive Board reverse its impossible position of nonparticipation.

Annese Regains Shipyard Job

Frank Annese, chairman of the compensation committee of Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers and a member of its grievance body at Federal Shipbuilding, was ordered reinstated in his job Monday in a ruling by arbitrator Herman Gray, Professor of law, New York University.

The union charged that the company dismissed Annese because it wanted to get rid of him as an active member of the two committees. The case arose last Thursday when Annese, a rigger, refused to perform work which he contended the company did not have a right to give him. He was dismissed as a result of the dispute. Prof. Gray reprimanded him for not taking the dispute through regular procedure, but said dismissal was unwarranted. Annese, union spokesmen point out, as head of the compensation committee, has been instrumental in obtaining for workers thousands of dollars which otherwise, through ignorance of the law, many would have gone without.

PAC Leaders Tour U.S. For 1946 Campaign



BENSON



BALDWIN

Elmer A. Benson, chairman, and C. B. Baldwin, executive vice-chairman, of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee, yesterday started a six-week cross-country tour, which marks the beginning of their organization activity for the 1946 Congressional election campaign.

In discussing the purpose of the trip, which will cover 19 key cities in 15 States, Benson said:

"We are looking to the 1946 elections. We are going out to confer with local and State officials, political leaders of the major parties, and the leaders of civic affairs in each of the cities on our itinerary. We want their ideas on how we can stimulate political interest and get a healthy 80 to 100 percent vote in 1946."

"Elections for Congressional vacancies in Virginia and Montana and countless municipal elections since November have been decided by 10 and 20 and 30 percent of the electorate. If American democracy is to be a guidepost for the rest of the world in these crucial days, our people must be mobilized for political activity."

SEEK "GOOD" CANDIDATES

Benson said that he and Baldwin are going to converse with leaders of nonpartisan, progressive groups which played "the decisive role in the 1944 elections" to discuss plans and candidates for the 1946 Congressional races.

The former Minnesota Governor expressed alarm at the spread of religious and racial bigotry throughout the country, and criticized Congress for failing to act on legislation covering the human side of reconversion.

Benson and Baldwin will visit Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Helena, Bismarck, Sioux Falls, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Kansas City and Des Moines before returning to New York the last week in August. They will be accompanied by Orville E. Olson, chief field organizer of the Citizens' PAC.

Change the World Conversation in a Gun Pit

by Mike Gold

IN HIS book "Brave Men," the late Ernie Pyle tells about a group of artillerymen with whom he lived for a time in the muddy gun pit where they ate, slept, argued and fired their big cannon at the Nazi foe.

"My gun crew had fought through four big Mediterranean campaigns," Pyle reports, "and they had been away from America for nearly 17 months. It had been more than a year since any of them had slept in a bed. Originally the whole crew had come from South Carolina and they were a closely knit bunch. . . . The officers were mostly southern, too, and I must say that outfit came the nearest to being a real democracy of any I had seen in the Army. . . ."

"Most of the men were from small towns or farms. They were mainly hill people. . . . Practically everybody had a nickname—such odd ones as 'Rabbit' and 'Warrior' and 'Tammer' and 'Mote.' Most of the crew called their gun 'howzer' instead of 'howitzer' and they said 'far' instead of 'fire.'"

Pyle said their grammar was atrocious, they had little education, but their thinking was clear. They were bone of the American bone; flesh of its flesh.

But what does Ernie Pyle tell us about this gun crew of fighting hill men from our deep South?

Ernie says they were all sitting in the gun pit one dark morning when word came over the field telephone that a delegation of Russian officers might be around that day on an inspection trip. Whereupon one of the hillbilly cannons said: "Boy, if they show up in a fighting mood I'm taking out of here. They're fighters!"

Another one said, according to Pyle: "If Uncle Sam ever told me to fight the Russians, I'd just put down my gun and go home. I never could fight people who have done what they have."

Ernie Pyle was never a radical; indeed, he was all fuzzy about the reasons why it was so necessary to beat the Nazis before all humanity was brutalized by them. Neither was Ernie Pyle especially any friend of Russia; he could not have been, to work as he did for the rabid Municher Roy Howard.

Just the same, Pyle usually reported what he heard. And he heard the soldiers admiring Russia; the soldiers saying they would never fight Russia. If a Communist reported such a fact, it would be jumped upon as something or other. But Pyle will be believed.

Most of the anti-Soviet hatred and slander in America comes from above—from treacherous intellectuals masquerading as liberals or laborites; from millionaire newspaper owners; from the big trusts and Nazi-bound cartels; from fascist hierarchs and legislators; from the ruling class scum.

The American masses feel differently. They are not as friendly or understanding as the British people, perhaps, but they can sniff some of the truth. They admire the Russians.

A fierce, unquenchable admiration of the Soviet Union also prevails among most of the people of Europe, many of them recently liberated from the Nazi terror by the Red Army.

All such mass feelings are a political factor that cannot be ignored. The Munichers at the recent San Francisco conference looked very successful at first in their campaign for immediate war on the Soviet people.

But they grew weaker and more ineffective as word spread over the planet that Munichers were plotting this new anti-Russian war. The people, like a strong wind, swept through the secret chambers where conference plotters schemed.

Their campaign failed, not because Molotov was smart, but because somebody informed the plotters what people were saying and thinking—the fighting people of Europe and America.

These plotters realized they were bucking a tremendous tide—and they gave up for a time. Ernie Pyle's Southern gun crew stopped them.

House Approves Bill Broadening GI Rights

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Awaiting action by the Senate is a bill making a number of improvements in the GI bill of rights. Provisions of the bill, approved by the House before voting an extended recess to last until Oct. 8, are these:

Extends from two to four years after discharge the time in which a GI may start a study course.

Extends from seven to nine years after end of the war the time in which education or training may be given at government expense.

Provides for short intensive post-graduate or vocational courses of less than 30 weeks.

Permits the government to finance correspondence courses.

Increases from \$50 to \$80 a month educational subsistence allowance for single vets and from \$75 to \$85 for men with dependents.

Extends from two to six years after discharge or the end of the war the time in which a veteran may apply for a government-financed loan.

Retains existing limitation of \$2,000 or 50 percent of the principal, whichever is lower, on size of loan the government will guarantee.

Prohibits negotiation of loans until 30 days after veterans' discharge. Provides that loan applications need be approved only by lender and not by Veterans' Administration.

Provides that reasonable value of property involved in a loan shall be determined by lender's appraisal.

The bill is sponsored by Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss), who is also sponsoring legislation to set veterans against organized labor. The bill reflects vigorous criticism of some features of the GI bill of rights by veterans.

Many demands of veterans, including extending of wage limit for educational benefits and of unemployment compensation, are not included in the new bill.

Brighton Concert For Russian War Relief

The Brighton Beach Community Center is sponsoring a concert and festival on behalf of a Russian War Relief food campaign for Russian children on Saturday, July 28, 8:30 p.m., at the Brighton Country Club, Brighton Third St., and the Boardwalk, Brooklyn.

The concert program includes: Robert Merrill, Metropolitan Opera baritone and radio star; Cantor M. S. Yardeini, Palestinian cantor who will sing Oriental and Jewish songs; Nadia Ray, opera and concert star; Ethel Ozev, coloratura soprano, and Philip Bromberg, 14-year-old violin virtuoso who is a graduate of the Juilliard School of Music.

Prices Going Up On Cotton Clothes

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration announced today that, effective Aug. 17, retail clothing dealers will be allowed slight increases in ceiling prices for "pre-ticketed" cotton garments.

The pre-ticket program requires manufacturers to mark clothing with a maximum ceiling price.

FOLKSAY
ASCH 432—\$3.65
DEEP SEA CHANTEYS
By Almanac Singers G 26—\$2.89



129 West 44th St., N. Y. C.
We ship promptly - 35c packing charge

NEW MASSES

TORY TERROR IN GREECE

By Kostas Karayorghis

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE THEATRE

By Margaret Webster

THE G.I. COMES HOME

By Saul Wellman

in the new issue
now on the stands

15c

NEW MASSES

Maryland CIO Meets Evasive Congressmen

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Baltimore congressmen gave a CIO delegation from the home town a fine lesson in evasion the other day. CIO delegates went to the capital to sound out their representatives on reconversion and employment measures.

The delegation, members of the Maryland CIO Committee on Employment and Unemployment Compensation, carried the CIO program for reconversion and full employment to government officials yesterday in a tour which began with a visit to the Baltimore congressmen and concluded with a trip to the governor.

They also visited the Unemployment Compensation Board and the Chief of Operations of the United States Employment Service.

On the delegation were members of the CIO Committee on Employment Compensation, including representatives from the United Automobile Workers, United Steel Workers, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

The delegation was headed by Phil Kulinski, of Eastern Aircraft UAW-CIO, Local 239, chairman of the committee.

Governor Herbert R. O'Connor and the federal government agencies listened with a show of interest to the delegate's plea.

CONGRESSMEN EVASIVE

Representative Lansdale G. Sasser, Democrat, told the delegates he would not permit the visit to become a "quiz program." He refused to reply to the demand that he petition President Truman to recommend a revision in the national wage policy. He called himself a "pioneer" on unemployment compensation in Maryland, and said he favored "adequate unemployment compensation" generally.

Sasser refused to sign the discharge petition for the Fair Employment Practices Committee. He said it was not his "policy."

The delegation met an openly reactionary response from Representative H. Street Baldwin, a Democrat with one of the worst voting records in Congress.

Baldwin kept the delegation waiting for an hour and a half.

He declared "Negroes were doing the wrong thing" in trying to make the FEPC permanent. He said the government had no right to tell an employer whom he should hire.

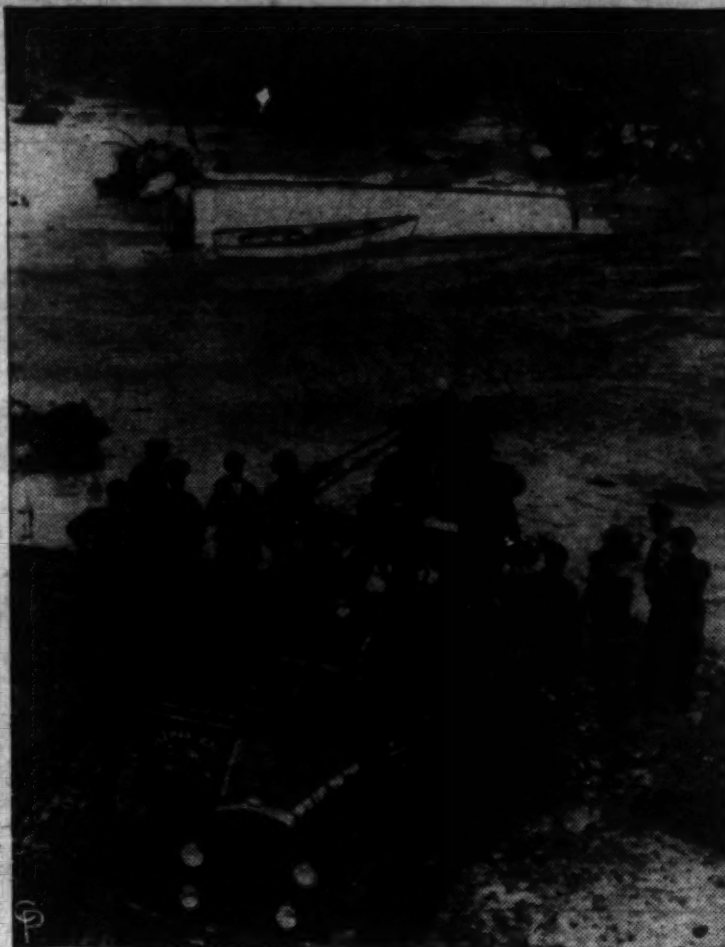
He asserted "too much" unemployment compensation would encourage workers "to loaf."

Congressman Fallon, also a Democrat, did not even show up for his appointment with the delegation.

Wm. Blake to Speak At Camp Beacon

The management of Camp Beacon has announced that William Blake, novelist and economist, will be the guest speaker at the Camp this weekend.

Blake will take part in a program to raise money for the Spanish Refugee Appeal.



The bus which broke through a bridge, hurling two passengers to death and endangering 48 others, is being recovered from Gillies Creek, near Richmond, Va., by wrecker crewmen. The two who died were Donna Jean Hammel, an infant, of Delta, Pa., and Pfc. Julius Slofkin, of Brooklyn.

Chicago CIO Plans Fight on Cutbacks

CHICAGO, July 19.—A citywide CIO Conference here early this week mapped out a program for stimulating the entire population to get behind CIO's program for reconversion and full employment.

UE Pickets Hit WLB Policy

Seventy-five members of Local 430, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, yesterday picketed War Labor Board offices at the News Building for their entire lunch hour in protest against its wage policy.

Planning to picket the board's offices for an entire week, the members of the union carried banners urging a 20 percent upward wage adjustment and that the WLB act on a number of issues not covered in its present policy. Among them are group insurance and sick leave, severance pay, seniority provisions affecting veterans, guarantee of jobs for disabled veterans and a 65-cent substandard minimum.

Another banner protested the application of sanctions against unions. Appeals were made to the thousands who watched the pickets to protest to the WLB against the practice of its officials of giving wage-cut tips to employers.

The conference endorsed the national CIO program and called for militant action on reconversion problems, at the same time reaffirming CIO's no-strike policy until fascist Japan has been defeated.

Delegates included many workers from plants where reconversion and cutbacks have already brought about serious unemployment.

The conference determined on the following action locally:

1. An immediate petition and postcard campaign.
2. Formation of local union delegations to visit Congressmen and others to win their support for the program.
3. Community action, with an early meeting of labor and civic leaders to plan as broad involvement as possible.
4. An immediate investigation to see what can be done on a plant level to further the CIO's program.

Cooling Pudding Proves Hot Cargo

BOXFORD, Mass., July 19 (UP).—Mrs. D. C. Killam of Boxford made a chocolate pudding for her family today and left it on the back porch to cool.

A few minutes later, a well-dressed young man drove up to the porch in a maroon sedan, picked up the pudding and drove away.

Wallace to Speak At Detroit CIO Demonstration

DETROIT, July 19.—Detroit Congressmen returning from Washington next week will face angry multitudes in Cadillac Square next Tuesday afternoon, as the working masses of this labor town turn out to demonstrate for a people's reconversion.

The demonstration, sponsored by Wayne County CIO and all of its affiliates, is designed to turn the heat on Congress for daring to adjourn without taking steps to protect the working people of the nation as industry reconverts from war to peacetime production.



WALLACE

Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, United Automobile Workers president R. J. Thomas, and Richard T. Frankenstein, people's candidate for mayor of Detroit, are among the scheduled speakers at the demonstration, which will begin at 4:30 p.m.

The city and all of its big plants have been literally peppered with leaflets calling for a mass turnout to the demonstration. Enthusiasm for action to prevent Detroit's becoming a town of starvation and unemployment was evident in the interest demonstrated by workers all over town in the coming big meeting.

The Greater Detroit and Wayne County Industrial Union Council, representing some 400,000 workers, last Tuesday night pledged to mobilize workers from all shops to take part in the demonstration and to serve notice to the government and plant operators that the people will not accept anything but a real reconversion program and full employment.

Leaflets were also being distributed by "flying squads" to locals and factories. The leaflet issued by the CIO urges the workers to demonstrate their demand that the government halt the plans of reactionaries for mass unemployment, that the increased unemployment benefits bill be passed immediately, that the national wage policy be altered to meet the rise in the cost of living, by a 20 percent increase immediately and 40 hours work for 48 hours pay.

Half Million Women Fired In Cutbacks

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Margaret A. Hickey, chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, declared yesterday that at least half a million women were already unemployed as a result of cutbacks.

Recent Census Bureau statistics estimated that May had seen 500,000 workers dropped from payrolls. This was the biggest decline in employment for six years. The estimate made by Miss Hickey yesterday shows that the cutbacks thus far have taken the biggest toll in the jobs of women.

The WMC official made it clear that she was referring only to women who have been working and who want to keep on working, and not to those who had planned to go back to the kitchen when their war jobs were done.

She named Detroit, Brunswick, Ga., St. Louis and Portland, Ore., as areas of "substantial surpluses" and declared that greater dislocations were coming.

Miss Hickey said that throughout the country there is a "growing uneasiness about women's unemployment after the war."

"Women should not wait until a sign is up which says, 'No Women Wanted,'" she warned. "They should start swinging on the subject of full employment right now."

Urging that the country take steps now to prevent major dislocations when the war is over, Miss Hickey recommended four steps to this end: full employment legislation; expansion of the employment service to include counselling as well as placement; continuance of Federal aid training programs available equally to women and men; and the broadest application of the equal pay principle, with legislation to protect it.

Don't Let Them Adjourn!

THE bill to amend the wage-hour law to set a 65-cent hourly minimum sponsored by a group of Senators and now introduced in the House by Rep. Hook of Michigan, is a far-reaching reconversion measure. Its direct benefit for some 10,000,000 workers in non-agricultural fields who still earn less than 65 cents, is only one aspect of its significance. The measure is a great step to reinforce the purchasing power of the American people as a whole and thereby the base for a full employment economy. If enacted quickly it will prevent the already developing downward spiral of our purchasing power from becoming serious.

This bill, which would automatically lift the wage floor to 75 cents in two years, is another of a series of legislative measures now before Congress to meet the human aspect of reconversion. The bill to raise unemployment insurance to \$25-\$30 for 26 weeks; the full employment bill; the Wagner-

An Editorial

Murray-Dingell expanded social security bill are among the others in the people's reconversion pattern.

The people of America will not understand why Congress, without taking a single step on these imperative and urgent bills, is packing up to adjourn until next October. Cutbacks are sweeping the country like a prairie fire, earnings are falling, unemployment benefits in some states start as low as \$2.00 and \$3.00. The latest report reveals that already 500,000 women have been laid off. How could a Congressman possibly face the people home after doing nothing on the pending bills?

The people should begin a campaign now to chase the legislators back to Washington and do it through "unwelcome home" demonstrations in every congressional district in the country. They should also call for passage of the Senate Pepper resolution which calls upon the War Labor Board to immediately lift its substandard scale to 65 cents.

Pass By the Coffee Klatch Generals



Why get hot under the collar? Hold your temper and pull out your DAILY WORKER. The facts of life you find in it are for those who live. And while you read the DAILY WORKER remember

ALL the facts of life. Including the fact that it costs money—a lot of money—to turn it out. Of course, if we were coffee klatch generals we would get plenty of big advertising. But we aren't. We're too busy fighting in the people's interests. That's why it's in your interest to contribute NOW to the 1945 Fund Drive of the DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 13 ST., NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

I get it. My interest is worth \$_____ Here it is.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ P.O. ZONE _____ STATE _____

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East
12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin
4-7854. Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Held
RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign) 3 Months \$3.75 6 Months \$6.75 1 Year \$12.00
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER \$3.75 6 Months \$6.75 1 Year \$12.00
DAILY WORKER \$3.00 6 Months \$5.00 1 Year \$9.00
THE WORKER \$3.00 6 Months \$5.00 1 Year \$9.00
(Manhattan and Bronx) 3 Months \$4.00 6 Months \$7.50 1 Year \$14.00
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER \$4.00 6 Months \$7.50 1 Year \$14.00
DAILY WORKER \$3.25 6 Months \$6.00 1 Year \$10.00
THE WORKER \$3.25 6 Months \$6.00 1 Year \$10.00
Registered as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the
Act of March 3, 1879.

Herbert Hoover Again

ONLY the other day, Sumner Welles warned that powerful groups in Great Britain are hostile to the Soviet Union and are trying to revive German fascism for the old balance of power game. Mr. Welles was quite accurate. However, as we noted yesterday, he should have mentioned the equally powerful groups in this country who have the same aims. But talk of the devil, and he soon appears. For on Wednesday night Herbert Hoover, in blessing the San Francisco charter, revealed himself as the central figure of those very reactionary circles whom Welles failed to mention.

Hoover is for the charter, which is very fashionable these days. What he likes about it happens to be its weakest points; what he criticizes are the strong points. He opposes the veto power of the Big Five, which means the provisions for great power unanimity. He sheds a tear for the Atlantic Charter, as though its principles were only the property of reactionaries like himself. He hints vaguely of a "propaganda fifth column," by which he means, of course, the spread of democracy in Europe.

And it's perfectly plain that Hoover—like many of his friends in both parties—expect to use the world organization only to nullify its value. That's the strategy now, just as it is the Tory strategy toward the Bretton Woods agreement.

But if there were any doubts about Hoover, observe the statement published yesterday, criticizing the solution of the Polish problem. Hoover, Landon and a whole slew of other reactionaries join hands with Father Gannon, one of the more reactionary Catholic hierarchs and the anti-Soviet Social Democrats. They weep for the 12 Poles recently jailed on sabotage charges, and hint darkly of the perils in agreeing with Russia.

This makes a unique combination, and ought to be brought to the attention of every member of the N. Y. Liberal Party, for example. Here is the united front of the Social Democrats and the Tory Republicans in action. Their plea for Poland is in reality a direct challenge to Anglo-Soviet-American harmony. It is a direct encouragement to the die-hard Polish generals in Italy. It shows that the Polish anti-Sovietes do not give up the game, because they count on their long-term friends over here.

Let Americans note this unholy alliance and be ever vigilant against it. There go the would-be wreckers of the peace—mark them well.

Here Is a Real Subversive

IF THERE were any congressional committee genuinely devoted to an investigation of un-American activities, we could give it an excellent tip.

We would advise it to look into the record of a man called H. Ralph Burton—now on the payroll of the House Military Affairs Committee.

Burton used to be a leader of Coughlinite activity in Baltimore. Then he got the bright idea of carrying on his subversive activity from the vantage point of a job on some congressional committee, and he worked for several.

One of his jobs was a report on draft deferments with a distinctly anti-Semitic slant for a Military Affairs Subcommittee. More recently, he has undertaken an "investigation" of Communists in the Army.

It isn't much of an investigation, because Burton has drawn heavily on stories from the Chicago Tribune for his reports and for his latest list of alleged Communists.

We don't know how many on Burton's latest list are actually Communists. But we know there are thousands of Communists in the Army, and that many have already made the supreme sacrifice.

The record of these Communists speaks for itself. As for the men on Burton's list, the War Department says that their activities have "evidenced their loyalty to this country." Even the OSS, which itself has an anti-Communist record, testifies to the service of four Spanish vets who served under its jurisdiction.

What concerns us is the disservice to national unity performed by these slanders on loyal American fighting men. What concerns us is the ever-present danger that these anti-Communist reports are a smoke-screen for something else. The House Military Affairs Committee has in the past been an incubator for anti-labor bills. It might happen again.

Why not investigate Burton to find out what he is up to? Here is a real subversive.

UNITED NATIONS CHARTER



Story of Bavaria--Nest of Nazism

The history of Bavaria, where American occupation policies toward the Nazis are being subjected to severe criticism, ought to be better known in this country, says the newsletter, *Germany Today*, published by the noted German anti-fascist, Albert Norden.

In the second issue of this newsletter, the story is told of this second largest province of Germany:

According to the official census of 1939, the percentage of the rural population in communities under 2,000 in Bavaria was 45.9 percent, in contrast with 31.6 percent in the rest of the Reich.

Forty-two and a half percent of the population of Germany was employed in industry and 25.1 percent in agriculture, while corresponding figures for Bavaria were 35.5 percent and 37.4 percent respectively.

It is an interesting fact that in spite of Bavaria's agricultural character, large landed estates have played a far less important role than in the North-eastern portion of Germany.

There are, however, important industrial plants in Munich and especially in Northern Bavaria. Just as important for their manufacture of automobiles, machinery, chemicals, textiles, and motors are the cities of Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Fuenth.

Since 1941, industrialization has made considerable progress in Bavaria, due mainly to the transfer of industrial enterprises from sections of Germany which were subject to constant bombing attacks.

CENTER OF COUNTER-REFORMATION

When during the Middle Ages, Bavaria became the connecting link between the flourishing early capitalism of Italy and that of Northern Europe, it took on political importance.

The rulers of Bavaria, the Dukes of the House of Wittelsbach, strove continuously to strengthen their power at the expense of their imperial overlords.

In the 16th century Bavaria became the center of the counter-Reformation under the leadership of the Jesuits, in opposition to Martin Luther's religious movement.

The close economic connection and the mutual interests of Bavaria with Italy, a country completely untouched by the Reformation, was the main cause of this development.

The House of Wittelsbach managed to buy the Royal Crown from Napoleon I at the beginning of the 19th century. The wearers of this Crown later distinguished

themselves by their immoral excesses, and insanity became hereditary throughout the family.

Significantly enough the Bavarian Monarchy was the first to be overthrown during the German "November Revolution."

VON EPP'S CRUSADE

The revolution in Bavaria as well as in the Reich generally, failed to destroy the political, military, and economic reaction. Kurt Eisner, the Socialist Minister-President of Bavaria, was murdered by Count Arco-Valley early in 1919. (His murderer was later rewarded with the directorship of the "Luitthansa.")

A violent political upheaval, during which the two social-democratic parties proclaimed a Soviet Republic, was the immediate result of this assassination.

The Communists refused to participate, claiming that conditions were not ripe for this step, but when the reaction carried out a "putsch" against the "Raeate-Republik," they took a leading part in defending it.

In order to liquidate the "Raeate-Republik" the Ebert-Noske Government sent General Ritter von Epp, with 80,000 selected reactionary soldiers, to Bavaria.

After three days of hard street fighting they captured Munich. This precipitated a terrible blood-bath, during which over a thousand prisoners and innocent people were killed.

"PEOPLE'S PARTY" COUP

At that time Ritter von Epp was already in touch with Hitler. He later became Chief of the Colonial Office, and the Military-Political Office of the Nazi Party.

After Hitler's rise to power, Epp was appointed Governor of Bavaria, and held these offices up to the time of the capitulation of Germany in the present war.

After the downfall of the "Raeate-Republik" in May, 1919, Bavaria was governed by a coalition of right Social-Democrats, Democrats, and the Bavarian People's Party. But not for long.

On March 13, 1920, the so-called "Kapp-Putsch" broke out, being the first attempt of the newly strengthened reaction to regain complete power. This "putsch" failed in the rest of Germany but succeeded in Bavaria. The Bavarian Government was

overthrown by officers of the "Reichswehr," and on March 14, 1920, the Bavarian People's Party captured the Bavarian Government and held power up to the time of Hitler's rise.

The Bavarian People's Party, whose popularity rested on its pretended guardianship of Catholic interests, had in reality pursued a royalist, anti-Semitic and fascist policy.

The assistance which it gave to all reactionary tendencies did much toward the Nazification of Germany. Von Kahr and von Seisser, Minister President and Chief of Police of Bavaria, respectively, relied chiefly upon the illegal half-militaristic fascist "Organization Escherich" which was dissolved by order of the Entente in 1921.

The leaders of the Bavarian People's Party were responsible for the fact that Bavaria became the Eldorado for all the murderers and assassins of German Democrats, Socialists and Communists.

Thanks to the support of this Bavarian Government the Hitler movement was able to grow and spread unhindered. Under the protection of these gentlemen (see "Germany Today, No. 1), the Nazi Party, which in the rest of the Reich was making very slow progress, developed a large following among the masses of Bavaria. Not Prussia, but Bavaria, became the place d'armes of German fascism.

After the failure, in Munich, of the Hitler Putsch of November, 1923, the Nazi party, which had rapidly lost support in North Germany, could easily have been wiped out in Bavaria. But the Bavarian Government did not want this. In the comedy of a trial it gave Hitler, he was accorded the most perfect forum for his propaganda. He was kept under arrest for a few months, living luxuriously in an open cell, enjoying the best of food and receiving many visitors.

After amnesty was granted him, he was permitted to continue his treasonable activities, although he should have been deported, according to law, as a foreigner. The government that made the Nazi party legal, did all it could to hound the parties of the left.

—Worth Repeating—

HERBERT HOOVER comes in for scorching criticism in Leslie Balogh Bain's column, *Food As a Weapon in Europe*, in the *Miami Daily News* of June 13, which says: He starved out of office the only liberal government Hungary ever had, fed into combat action the white armies of Europe and strengthened the reactionary cliques everywhere. Net result was a hopelessly divided Europe, embittered against the Allies for forcing them to trade their political liberties for bread and opening up the Continent for anti-democratic forces.

CPA Discussion Page

Open to All CPA Members—Send Your
Contributions to Communist Political
Association, 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. C.

Browder's Speech to National Committee

This is the first meeting of the national leadership of the American Communist movement since 1930 to which I have not reported on behalf of the executive body, except for the 14 months in which I was in prison.

It is obvious that the present inner situation, in which the first gunfire of sharp criticism from some Marxists abroad has resulted, in our executive, in the proposal for a sharp and unconsidered turn in policy which makes its point of departure from general theoretical considerations rather than from a concrete analysis of the objective situation, proves without further argument that our national leadership has been resting upon an unsound foundation. I accept this fact as a basic criticism of my own role in the leadership, for I failed to foresee such a crisis of leadership and therefore failed to make any adequate preparation against it.

It seems to me necessary, even though I cannot any longer on behalf of our executive, that I shall make an accounting to the National Committee for my stewardship, that I shall give you freely and frankly the results of my own thinking about our past experiences, about the present world situation, and about the tasks of the American workingclass after V-E Day.

WAS OUR WARTIME POLICY SOUND OR UNSOUND?

The basic soundness of American Communists' wartime policy had not been directly challenged in the present discussion until the reports today. But indirectly, by implication, the challenge had been made under cover of the general theoretical issues that are raised. It is therefore required that we review our entire war policy and re-test it point by point, especially all those points which were under dispute at any time, for only from the ground of a correct evaluation of the past is it possible to chart our course into the future.

During the period of the spread of the war to involve the Soviet Union and America, I was in Atlanta Prison, denied the right to conduct any correspondence about the war or to talk to any visitors on the subject. I did manage to get past the censors with one thought, which I restated in different forms in every letter, sometimes in learned discourses on the Bible, sometimes in discussions of chess and checkers, etc., this thought, namely, that American national interest provided the only sound foundation for war policy which could rally a majority of the nation for consistent carry-through to victory. I flatter myself, perhaps, by believing that my abstruse messages were of any help to the comrades in the field who had the task of adjusting our movement to the realities of war participation in the days following June 22 and December 7, 1941. Regardless of how it was achieved, however, our Party did proceed, with more or less clarity, to hold fast to the concept of national interest as the guide to war participation and not leave it unchallenged in the hands of reactionaries who misuse it against the nation. What we had learned through the years of the fight for collective security, and in the nearly two years of the imperialist phase of the war, was crystallized in a higher form during the last months of 1941 and the beginning of 1942.

When I returned from Atlanta in May, 1942, I found our main approach to the war problems correct but with two serious distortions. One was the idea that the struggle for Negro rights must be postponed until after the war; this had seriously endangered our relations with the whole Negro commu-

nity. The second distortion was a similar attitude toward the colonial liberation movement and specifically toward Puerto Rico. I secured the agreement of our leadership to the public correction of these distortions in my first public speech in Madison Square Garden on July 2, 1942. But it took more than two years to dissolve this wrong attitude toward Puerto Rico among our membership, requiring a protracted and sometimes bitter struggle. Our correction on the question of Negro rights led directly to the campaign of 1943 that elected Ben Davis to the City Council.

In the summer of 1942, I wrote my book "Victory and After" in constant consultation with our executive, with the avowed purpose of bringing coherence and system into our attitude toward all questions of the war, and toward the historical development of the war. The only complaint I have ever heard against this book was from Comrade Foster, who thought it should have gone through his hands for editing before publication; but even he has not challenged any of the political ideas of the book. The final chapter, which was approved formally in meeting by our leadership before publication, laid the foundation for my later book "Teheran." It is a short chapter, and I will impose upon your patience enough to read it, for perhaps it has been forgotten, as have been so many other things. (Read Chapter XXI—The Postwar World—p. 250 to top of page 252 in "Victory and After.")

I have quoted this final chapter of "Victory and After" at length because, if it is true as charged that I have misled the American Communists onto the paths of revisionism, then here is the original sin. So far as fundamental theory is concerned there is not a word in my book "Teheran" that goes farther than the thoughts outlined in this chapter written in 1942, a year and half before Teheran. For me it was easy to greet Teheran and interpret it as I did because I foresaw its necessity. It was the unfolding of that which was required by the nature of things; it was as though one were witnessing the public performance of a long-rehearsed play.

We discuss in another place the Marxian theoretical validity of this concept. Suffice it to note at this point that a similar line of reasoning led President Roosevelt to Teheran, and led CIO-PAC to formulate its program for the great election campaign of 1944. It was this vision of a possible future that became the platform that enabled the progressive coalition in America to maintain itself in power and keep out the Dewey-Hoover-Vandenberg crowd. It is very difficult for me now to agree that it is nothing but a petty-bourgeois illusion. In fact it is impossible for me to so agree.

SOLVING THE WARTIME PROBLEMS OF THE WORKING CLASS

When I returned from Atlanta, I found the labor movement working under the no-strike policy which had been endorsed by the Communists. I approved of it heartily; but I had to take notice of the fact that organized labor had not yet learned how to perform its role as protector of the working class at the same time as it protected the nation, under the new conditions. In my book, "Victory and After," Chapter 20, I laid the basis for an integrated war-time policy which, I believe, has stood the test of time and practice and which solved the appearing contradictions. Again I will test your patience with a few quotations:

"There is a very pressing and immediate motive for the trade unions to be taking up the economic problem along new lines. The functioning of trade unions

as guardians of the economic interests of the workers is becoming more important with every passing day, not only for labor but for the whole country, for production and for victory. Yet the nature of this problem is changing so rapidly that if the trade union movement lags behind in the full understanding of the changes there is grave danger that we will not only have rising economic strains within the country between labor and management, resulting in dangerous economic strife, but we will have political strains unnecessarily arising between labor and the government. We must foresee these problems so that we will not find it necessary to muddle through to a solution. We must be able to see these solutions in time to relieve these strains and to avoid the strife . . .

"In certain irresponsible quarters the Communist Party is already being accused of proposing to sacrifice the interests of the workers to the capitalists, because of our firm and unshakable insistence on the necessity of uninterrupted war production. Only a little while ago, that irresponsible journal, the New Leader, printed such a charge against us. And some writers who have access to the columns of the official news sheet of the American Federation of Labor have also printed such a charge against us. That charge is a malicious slander that could only be made by people who put narrow factional considerations above the true interests of labor, which are inseparable from the interests of our country in this war . . .

"Wages must be dealt with upon the basis of providing the most efficient working class for the tasks of production consistent with the supply of consumption goods and services that can be made available in the country in an all-out war economy . . .

"In the current discussion . . . about the dangers of inflation, the automatic answer is brought forward that inflation must be avoided by depressing the living standards of the working class, that is, by lowering the provision for maintaining the human factor in production. . . . This is utter nonsense in the economic field; it is idiocy in the political field; and it is the greatest present threat to the war production program . . .

"The capitalist is allowed his (income), not because there is any 'justice' in it, and even less because he has any economic 'use' in the war economy, but purely as a matter of public policy to keep him from becoming so discontented that he loses his patriotism and sabotages the war. The worker, on the other hand, receives wages entirely upon the basis of his usefulness in production."

A National Conference of the Communist Party was held on November 29-30, 1942, with the single item on its order of business of working out detailed labor policy in its relation to war production to apply the principles I laid down in Chap. XX. The outcome of that Conference was the pamphlet, Pro-

duction for Victory, which I presume most of you have forgotten, which I would recall to your memory. It dealt, after a political introduction, with the following subjects:

I. Production Schedules; the Problem of Raw Materials, the Problem of Manpower, the Problem of Small Enterprise.

II. The Utilization of Labor; Increased Productivity, Piece Rates and Incentive Wage, Stabilized Employment.

III. Organized Labor in Production; Labor-Management Production Committees, the Trade Unions' New Role.

IV. Obstacles to Correct Policies; the War Department and Production.

V. Agriculture in the War Economy.

I cannot take time to review the ground covered by that pamphlet; you should re-read it.

This pamphlet was distributed in over a hundred thousand copies, it was studied by tens of thousands of union officials and shop stewards, it gave the basic orientation to the new problems for a large section of the labor movement which later proved the most successful in solving its problems. It is worthy of being re-studied today in the light of our current discussion. It is a central and integral part of the war policy of American Communists, the base from which we were able to keep the spontaneous strike movements of the workers under control, to defeat the conspiracies of the strike fomenters, and to maintain the democratic coalition intact until victory was achieved.

SOME MOMENTS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE NO-STRIKE POLICY

The two key leaders in the labor movement, in the battle for and against the no-strike policy, were Philip Murray and John L. Lewis. One of the most important phases of this battle was to build the authority and prestige of Murray within the ranks of labor and to tear down that of Lewis. The battle had to be conducted even within the ranks of the Communists.

I secured the support of the majority of the Communist leadership, and step by step enlisted that of all trade union leaders who listened to our advice. At the same time I publicly denounced John L. Lewis in a series of speeches in the midst of his several coal strikes in April and May, 1943. At that moment there were no other voices raised against Lewis in the labor movement, and even among Communists it was impossible to secure sharp and unequivocal public declarations. I was told privately that I was signing my own political death sentence when I denounced the Lewis strikes at the moment they were under way. All such warnings and hesitations proved unfounded. Once the ice was broken by my St. Louis speech, the tide turned against Lewis throughout the labor movement, and the threatening mass strike movement subsided.

The second great crisis of the no-strike policy came at the end of 1944 and beginning of 1945, with the referendum to rescind the no-strike policy in the Auto Workers Union, with the open repudiation of the policy by Wolchok of the Warehousemen's Union and Rieve of the Textile Union, all with the support of the Lewis forces, the Socialists, the Trotskyites, the Dubinskyites, and a large section of the daily press and the employers. The center of this crisis was the referendum in the Auto Workers Union. Well, the story is too long to recount, but step by step we succeeded in rallying the auto workers, their leaders, and then the whole CIO, until a smashing victory was registered for the no-strike policy,

right in the midst of our last National Committee meeting. It proved that our policy is firmly rooted among the broadest masses, and it saved America from a mass strike movement at the time of the Nazi breakthrough on the Belgian front.

THE FIGHT FOR THE COALITION BEFORE TEHERAN

Permit me, without exaggerating my personal role, to cite from my own speeches during 1942 and 1943 to characterize the nature of our party's struggle for the coalition before Teheran; I believe that it is objectively true that these speeches are representative of the activity of the whole party.

You will pardon me if I now inflict upon you a whole series of quotations, and I think it is necessary because of the epidemic of short memories exhibited in the period of discussion.

July 2, 1942: "We now hold the keys to an adequate policy for winning the war. These keys are: the American-Soviet-British pacts and alliance—the bulwark of the United Nations and of world democracy; the Washington and London agreements to open the Second Front in Europe and to extend all-out aid to China. With the fulfillment of these historic agreements we will have a guiding policy for victory. But this policy must be fought for. The labor movement, the entire people must and will support this policy." . . . "The pacts announced on June 11 . . . outlined a postwar collaboration for the common tasks of world reconstruction. In the Anglo-Soviet Pact this is embodied in a formal 20-year alliance. This is of enormous significance, opening up a new era in international relationships, with consequences we now can only begin to understand. It is the complete refutation of all pessimists and prophets of evil, who would weaken our will to victory now by picturing disasters to come after the war. The freedom-loving nations whether capitalist . . . or socialist . . . are pledging themselves to peaceful co-existence and collaboration in the postwar world. All men who deeply desire the full extirpation of Nazism in all its varieties from the world will not only greet this announced program as an ideal, but will shape their every word and deed to helping to bring its full realization in life."

Oct. 2, 1942: "The people are behind this war to the end, they are ready for every necessary sacrifice, they are impatient to go ahead. The President is doing the best he can with advisers who keep jogging his elbow and holding back his arm; he can be criticized only for hesitating to sweep these mischief makers out of his councils and for failing to crack down on the defeatist newspapers. Let us frankly face the facts, however, that the defeatist poison penetrates and tends to paralyze the war policies of our government in Washington. We must learn how to locate the seats of this poison, in order to eliminate them. . . . Chiang Kalshek is keeping his best armies out of the war . . . engaged not in fighting the Japanese but in blockading the Chinese Eighth Route Army . . . and the New Fourth Army. . . . What suicidal nonsense is this, by which persons who speak for our own government keep the best Chinese fighters out of the war and create a gap which must be filled by a million American boys? . . . Our attitude toward Europe is equally ambiguous. Our State Department continues to do business with Mannerheim Finland, Franco Spain, and Vichy France, three puppet regimes of Hitler. . . . The people must be roused and organized in support of the President against this cabal of Munichmen."

Oct. 26, 1942: "The United States (Continued on Page 2)"

NOTE

We are herewith reprinting the main sections of Earl Browder's remarks to the National Committee meeting, June 18, at the request of a number of clubs in New York City. We wish to make known that Comrade Browder at no time requested of the Secretariat or the National Board the printing of these remarks.

—Editorial Committee, Discussion Page.

Browder's Speech to CPA National Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

is not yet exerting its full effort. This is your problem and mine and it will be solved only to the degree that you and I take it up and solve it. . . . People who are afraid to fight and afraid to die are destined to be slaves of Hitler. . . . Who is responsible for our slowness and delays? The Chicago Tribune will tell you that our troubles come from the President. But it is not the President who is responsible. It is the coalition of copperheads. . . . They who are responsible for obstructing the war effort try to place the responsibility for their obstruction and dissension on the President and on all those win-the-war forces who have been trying to go forward."

Nov. 8, 1942: "There are still some reactionary cliques in America which cling to their old dreams of helping to destroy the Soviet Union and making partnership with Hitler in dividing up the world. They are not large in numbers, but they are powerful. They are the most bitter opponents of the Second Front and are the advocates of a negotiated peace with Hitler. They still dominate most of the American newspaper world. They represent some of the most powerful industrial monopolists in America. . . . But these native American fascists are rapidly losing their power over the nation and have already lost their control over the minds of the people."

Nov. 12, 1942: "It is necessary to speak of the past, however, because it is not dead. . . . Allow me to cite a few examples of current continuation of this prewar thinking in illusions instead of reality, which leads to disaster for our nation. In a recent meeting of big industrialists in New York to consider war policy, the government's efforts to organize and plan the war economy were denounced as 'socialism,' and the chairman summed up the sentiment of those present by saying:

"If we're going to come out of this war with a Marxist brand of national socialism then I say negotiate peace now and bring Adolf over here to run the show. He knows how. He's efficient. He can do a better job than any of us and a damned sight better job than Roosevelt, who is nothing but a left-wing bungling amateur."

"Here we have a simon-pure American example of the same treason that destroyed France. And it is deeply embedded among the big industrialists who control the war economy. This is not representative of all American industrialists (for example, at the mentioned NAM Conference, the direct Morgan and Rockefeller interests did not join in these treasonable expression) but it does represent the business-as-usual capitalists who are fighting against the essential planning of the war. . . . It is not my intention to paint for you a bright picture of the situation, nor to pretend that the problems of the war have been solved or that victory will come easily. No, the Axis will be crushed only at terrible cost, and with the full exertion of all our powers. Every step in the development of policy adequate to victory must itself be fought for, it does not come automatically, heavy obstacles must be overcome. Correct policies when established must still be fought for in practical application."

Dec. 18, 1942: "Those who have read my book *Victory—and After* will remember that while there is a certain fundamental confidence in the eventual outcome of the war, I do not in this book engage in any excessive optimism. Indeed, I very specifically hold out the possibility and even the probability that the education of America in the necessities of this war would be accomplished through a succession of setbacks and blunders, and I am sorry to say that the course of events seems to be bearing out this perspective. . . . One of the most dangerous things in this war at the present moment is a certain

move of irrational optimism that is sweeping the country. . . . It is evident that we are not yet adequately learning to make war; we are not seriously making war with all forces at our disposal. . . . This dark picture is causing quite a bit of confusion among liberal circles in the United States. Our liberals are sharply divided: One section swallows the policy of relying on deals with the Darlings 100 percent in the name of military expediency and sharply attacks anyone who criticizes this method of making war; another section falls into complete panic and finds a voice in the speech of Pearl Buck last week in which she said that this war is not a war for freedom any more. . . . Both these sections of liberal thought in America are even more discouraging than the facts themselves. . . . These aspects of our war policy can be changed by the intervention of the people, and these things must be changed. . . . A conspiracy against the war . . . is organized directly by a defeatist clique in the National Association of Manufacturers. . . . Nobody can straighten out this situation until we get the government in Washington to begin to take a sharp and clear lead in the solution of these problems. . . . We have sounded the alarm on these things and we have given suggestions of policy that will remedy the situation. We are not trying to intensify the class struggle; we want to help consolidate national unity for winning the war, but we know that national unity requires something more than mere submission of labor to intolerable conditions and practices. . . . I think the country is going to solve these problems. But I don't think they will be solved automatically; it is going to require a struggle. . . . The task of the next period is to get that mass support of all elements of the population, especially of organized labor, to the correct policies that can bring us through this crisis."

Jan. 17, 1943: "The relation of forces has turned against the Axis and in favor of the United Nations. Public thinking . . . has reacted to this new phase in a peculiar manner. First, there has been a wave of shallow optimism which considers the war practically over. . . . second, there has arisen . . . an opposite and equally shallow pessimism which suddenly is overwhelmed with the unsolved political problems of the war, and throws up its hands in despair, repudiates all responsibility for the war, predicts a new war immediately after this one and sits back to await the realization of its lugubrious prophecies. My remarks today are mainly directed against both these harmful tendencies. . . . All shallow optimism and complacency become most dangerous here. . . . The solutions must be found in the understanding and patriotism of the vast majority of the people, especially the workers, roused to action and organized. . . . More organization and activity of the people provide the basic solution to all the problems of a people's war."

Feb. 2, 1943: "Yes, our national course is ambiguous. The President has charted a clear and correct policy, but it is challenged not only by Congress but also by members of his own Cabinet and executive appointees. Instead of a showdown and clarification, the nation drifts along with compromise and appeasement of irreconcilable policies. . . . We cannot leave such questions to be settled at leisure. The war goes on, and time waits for no man or nation. If our national policy in its application remains ambiguous, then the results it will bring to our nation will also be ambiguous. . . . There is a loud-mouthed cult in our country which is willing to admit every weakness and error so long as it can blame it on the President. These are the demagogues of reaction. But there are too many honest democrats, progressives, and even labor men, who weaken the President's position by leaving all problems for him to settle, by failing to take energetic

action themselves to help solve all these problems. . . . Now they chide the President for conciliating his enemies, but they are themselves among the first conciliators. No one has any right to criticize the President who is not himself in the midst of the hottest and most uncompromising fight to halt the mob of reaction. . . . American democracy needs more confidence in itself in order to win the war. It needs to snap out of the hypnosis induced by Hitler and Martin Dies, in which the cry of 'Communist' raises hysterical fear and sets the democrats to examining one another for hidden 'reds' and protesting each his own innocence of the terrible charge of which few know the meaning. American democracy must grow up, and stop believing in ghosts and witches. . . . We must strengthen the Anglo-Soviet-American alliance in the fires of war so that it will be an indestructible instrument for an ordered peace. All this must still be won. It can be won only by fighting."

Feb. 15, 1943: "We have the stage today, in the evolution or exercise of our foreign policy, when the whole country must be awakened to the fact that we face the possibilities of serious catastrophes in Europe if this kind of unintelligent attitude continues to prevail in determining the policies of our government. On many occasions our President has given a clear lead for a correct policy. But it is impossible for him in his position to conduct the whole struggle for this policy. The citizenry generally—the rank and file—must take up the struggle for the correct policy that has been enunciated. . . ."

March 4, 1943: "We have no kind of guarantee in American policy for the release of the prisoners (in North Africa), but must depend upon an increased vigilance and awareness of the American public, and its increasing pressure upon Washington. We have no guarantee in American policy, because more and more the declared policies of the President are being transformed into their opposite in the course of application. . . . We find our nation is not only incapable of releasing the Spanish prisoners in North Africa, despite the directive of President Roosevelt, but also that it is incapable of keeping in prison the Nazi agent, Viereck. We bungle both ways; our errors have the fatal quality of keeping the anti-fascists locked up and turning a Nazi fifth columnist free."

March 3, 1943: "It must be admitted that Hitler is doing better on the diplomatic than on the military front. At the moment when his armies before Stalingrad were being cut to pieces, he again appealed to the 'gentlemen of the West' for help against the 'menace of Bolshevism'—and the general response he has received must have surprised even Joseph Goebbels. . . . Clearly the war is at a crisis, a major turning point. The Red Army of the Soviet Union presented us with the possibility of victory this year—and we suddenly learn that exceedingly influential circles in our country are fearful of this victory even more than they formerly were fearful of defeat. . . . Fear of victory arises inevitably in all those circles which refuse to see the Soviet Union as a long-time friend and ally, and which have always considered the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition a mere expedient of the moment, unfortunately necessary but to be discarded at the earliest possible moment. . . . As a matter of fact, it is those Americans who dream of ruling the world in the style of Hitler who are worried about the Soviet Union. It was a big mistake to imagine it possible to 'utilize' the Soviet Union to get rid of a rival for world rule, Hitler, while 'utilizing' Hitler to smash the Soviet Union. Those who reasoned thus overreached themselves; they were too clever by far. For it simply does not work out that way in life. The Soviet Union is growing stronger in the course of winning the war, not weaker. And with

the crash of Hitlerism will go all the dreams of world conquest wherever such illusions may be held, even if they are in the pretty head of a new American Congresswoman. . . . I am not one of those who becomes pessimistic because of the many dangers through which our country is now passing. The appeasers and copperheads have strength in the government only to the degree that they have been able to camouflage their true policy and intentions before the country. They have been successful in their camouflage so far only from lack of aggressive leadership from the President's lieutenants and from the organizations of labor and the people. Everyone has fallen into the bad habit of depending upon the President to do everything."

April 1, 1943: "A chief leader of the anti-Soviet conspiracy in the United States is a certain Mr. N. Chanin. This gentleman operates as a leader of the so-called 'Jewish Labor Committee.' . . . This group of American conspirators, with their allies from the emigration, appointed as their representatives in the Soviet Union Messrs. Ehrlich and Alter, and heavily financed them through the channels of the Polish government-in-exile. . . . These agents . . . were informed that the Stalin regime, too, will be shot to pieces and that the 'last shot' will be fired from America. . . . But everyone who goes into the Soviet Union for the purpose of destroying the Soviet Government is in grave danger of being himself destroyed. That is what happened to Ehrlich and Alter. . . . It is not my role to speak here in defense of the Soviet Union. Our great ally needs no defense from me. I speak in defense of our own country, the United States, which is more endangered by this miserable conspiracy hatched on its soil than is the Soviet Union. . . . Let me ask Sen. Mead, Mayor LaGuardia, and those responsible labor leaders who fell into the anti-Soviet net of conspiracy, to turn for inspiration rather to Thomas Jefferson. If they have no personal knowledge of Ehrlich and Alter, and they have not, they could at least have maintained the position Jefferson took when he faced the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, the traitor who had even more respectable friends than Ehrlich and Alter. Jefferson told us how to handle such conspirators in the following immortal words: 'I did not wish to see these people get what they deserved; and under the maximum of the law itself, that infernal silent leges, that in an encampment expecting daily attack from a powerful enemy, self-preservation is paramount to all law. I expected that instead of invoking the forms of law to cover traitors, all good citizens would have concurred in securing them. Should we have ever gained our Revolution, if we had bound our hands by manacles of the law, not only in the beginning, but in any part of the revolutionary conflict.' (Writings, Vol. XII, p. 183.) In the case of Ehrlich and Alter, there is no reason to deplore their execution except upon the part of those who share their aim to destroy the Soviet Union and its socialist system. The whole democratic world has reason to rejoice that the socialist state has always had the courage to strike hard and accurately and ruthlessly at its counter-revolutionary conspirators. . . . It is necessary to clean out the Ehrlich-Alter conspiracy from American soil. For this conspiracy is directed toward breaking up the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition."

April 9, 1943: Here I wish to note, without quotations, my speech at the Jefferson bi-centennial in which I trace the Jeffersonian policies in the development of American democracy and of American capitalism, and show the Marxists as the only consistent heirs of Jefferson. If we have revisionism to deal with in my writings, undoubtedly it is to be found in that speech. I stand by that speech in its entirety as soundly Marxist; I will defend it in detail when it is attacked

in detail.

September 2, 1943: "What are the consequences that must flow from another postponement of the Second Front? Unquestionably such an eventuality would result in a profound deterioration of the relationships between Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. The failure to realize the second front even during the beginning of the third year of coalition inevitably changes the relations between the leading powers, for it poses the alternative; Either Britain and the U. S. are unwilling to carry any proportionate share of the fighting, or they are unable to do so. And either of these alternatives is fatal to the concept of full coalition between the three leading great powers. Coalition, partnership, is equally impossible in its full sense, whether the default of obligations arises from weakness or from bad faith. . . . Without the second front in Western Europe that will engage a considerable fraction of Hitler's total arm forces, there does not exist serious coalition warfare. If the . . . coalition does not conduct serious coalition warfare, what is left of the coalition? . . . The unfortunate consequences of such a deterioration of the coalition would injure most of all the U. S. Only a shallow and vulgar conception of American national interest can ignore the supreme interest which the U. S. has in orderly world relationships which depend, in the last analysis, upon close friendship and collaboration between the two most powerful countries in the world, our own country and the Soviet Union. . . . We should finally understand that we must meet the Soviet Union halfway, as equals, if we want such a close and enduring alliance. We should understand that words carry weight in international relationships only to the degree that they are backed up by deeds. If it is not clear from the well-known facts revealed by the war that the U. S. has the most to lose from a weakening of the coalition, that fact will be beyond doubt in the further development of events. . . . Above all we should understand we are all taking part in this decision—by what we do and say, or by our passivity leaving the decision to others. . . . We can be certain of only one thing, that the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition is going to be much more consolidated soon, or it is going to deteriorate most seriously, that it cannot drift along as at present, and that each one of us has a duty to perform in participating in that decision. . . . It is my opinion that the President is fighting for a correct policy, and that he is fighting much better than most of his liberal critics who are so ready to cry out that he is betraying them. He is fighting in his own way, of course, and it is not the way of the Communists nor is it the way of Labor as a whole. The greatest weaknesses displayed in his leadership are weaknesses that could be remedied by more solid and consistent and energetic support from Labor and all who put victory above all. Now, as so many times in the past it is fatal to demand that the President must defeat the reactionaries singlehanded, without participation of the masses in the fight, and to make the President responsible for failures which are really the shortcomings of his necessary support. We are in this war to the end with the present Commander-in-Chief, we have no prospect of getting a better one, but could easily get a worse one. The sooner we adjust ourselves to this reality the better it will be for the prospects of victory."

Sept. 26, 1943: "The cold, hard truth is this: that unless we get 'own off our high horse, unless we, the U. S., consolidate the alliance with Britain and the Soviet Union on the basis of equality all around, which means every one doing something like his part in fighting the war and treating each other with full respect in reorganizing the world after the war, there is not the slightest prospect for us to emerge from this war with anything that

(Continued on Page 3)

Browder's Speech to CPA National Committee

(Continued from Page 2)

can properly be called victory. For whatever else victory may mean, it is entirely meaningless for the U. S. as we know our country unless it brings a prolonged period of orderly relations between nations. We have a national interest in peace, and it is our greatest national interest. . . . While we must stop all childish thinking about the Soviet Union fighting our Far Eastern war for us, it still remains a basic truth that our close friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union is an absolute necessity for the final and satisfactory solution of the Far Eastern phase of the war, especially in terms of the stabilization of East Asia and her peaceful inclusion into the modern world. But if we want that invaluable cooperation of the Soviet Union, we must so shape our policies that they bring into harmony our own national interests with those of the Soviet Union. There is such a broad case of common interest, obvious to all men of good will, that intelligent men of whatever ideological trend should be able to work out such a common policy, given the will to do so."

Oct. 4, 1943: "It was the characteristic genius of George Dimitroff that he pointed unwaveringly throughout these 10 years to the unity of Communists and non-Communists, of all democrats of whatever ideological trend, as the master key for the defeat and destruction of the Axis and its Nazi architects. Today such unity among the United Nations and such national unity within are the obvious and accepted key to victory. Such unity is the foundation of the French Committee of National Liberation. Such unity is the secret of the magnificent People's Liberation Army in Yugoslavia which is winning that land from the Nazis plus the Mikhailovich traitors even before any military help comes from the outside. Such unity is the living spirit of the Greek resistance, the Polish partisan movement, and all the risings of the peoples of the Nazi-occupied lands. Such unity rises with might and disunity out of the rubble of the collapsed Mussolini regime in Italy. Such unity is the supreme sign of victory in every country in the world."

I have made these citations from the record, which characterize the work of the whole Communist movement and not merely for one speaker, because the voice of responsible men is in danger of being drowned by those who forget or never understood that record, and the great achievements that flowed out of it.

If anybody can look at that record and talk about capitulation and lack of independent leadership, then the discussion has gone to a level in which I cannot participate.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1944

The 1942 Congressional elections gave sweeping gains to the reactionary forces, so that Roosevelt was faced with a hostile majority, composed of Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Democrats. This was obviously in contradiction to the attitude of the masses of the people. It revealed that the Democratic Party, as an organization, was less integrated and less dynamic than the Republican Party; that, therefore, the Democratic Party could be the vehicle for a people's victory only when it was supplemented by independent organizations of labor and the people (including dissident Republicans), in a broad coalition, such as had won previous elections for and under the leadership of Roosevelt.

Already in the middle of 1943 it was the judgment of our Communist executives that the needs of the nation at war required that Roosevelt should be a candidate for a fourth term. Without Roosevelt

as candidate it was clear that both Democratic and Republican parties would be dominated by their reactionary wings; that the labor, liberal and independent members of the Roosevelt coalition would either be dispersed or isolated in a minority third-party movement, and America would be taken over by the appeasement and pro-Hitler forces.

That was not an easy task. The President's own personal desires were against it. His own party organization was honeycombed with Farleyism. The bourgeoisie was dominated by violent moods of opposition to him. The liberals were running wild and accusing him of betrayal of the "New Deal." Labor was deeply disaffected, blaming Roosevelt for the Congressional and administrative sabotage of his program. The Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Democrats were riding high and confident of victory. It looked like a hopeless task to secure Roosevelt's candidacy.

There was not even a national labor center from which to launch the "draft Roosevelt" movement. The CIO-PAC was formally initiated in 1943, but it was paralyzed at this stage, due to its acceptance of the Dubinsky idea that labor's endorsement of Roosevelt should be withheld until the last moment before the Democratic Convention as a "bargaining point" in dealing with the Government's labor policy.

We had to spend the last half of 1943 breaking down all these difficulties and launching the "draft Roosevelt" movement from below, from the local unions and city councils, from state trade union conventions, and from some State Committees of the Democratic Party. We had to judge correctly as to the basic mood and tendency of the masses; before January, 1944, the draft movement had attained such intensity that the Democratic National Committee went unanimously on record for Roosevelt's candidacy, although it had been the base of the main opposition to it until that time. From the beginning of 1944 the problems became one of convincing Roosevelt, not that he could be nominated, but that he could win the election.

In order to win the election it was necessary to extend and activate the pro-Roosevelt forces both to the right and to the left, to cut into the Republican following, to raise steadily the morale and enthusiasm of the Roosevelt movement until it reached its height at the election, while blunting and turning aside all the issues and slogans of those who believed it was "time for a change."

The right-wing Democrats, surrendering before the sweep of the "draft Roosevelt" movement, conducted a flank attack directed against Vice-President Wallace, hoping to split the South away from the ticket on this issue. Wallace made a magnificent fight up to the last moment in the convention, thereby roused all the militancy of the labor and left-progressive sections, prevented the reactionaries from uniting upon one of their own camp for the vice-presidency, and when the main body of the convention united around the relatively unknown Truman, Wallace went down the line for the ticket (thus consolidating the left), while the right wing was neutralized and their split stopped by their empty "victory" of getting Truman in place of Wallace. Thus was one of the main strategic attacks of reaction against the unity of the Roosevelt forces defeated, and Roosevelt placed in a stronger position than before that attack for the final election. Since I have been subjected to some of the bitterest attacks because I supported this strategy of Roosevelt, I think I should declare here and now that my opinion is firmer than ever that it was correct; that it helped substantially to secure the election victory, and that I accept full responsibility for it.

Another danger to the unity of the Roosevelt forces that had to be dissolved was the "third party" movement. We, therefore, sup-

ported, without hesitation, the move that initiated in Minnesota to merge the Farmer-Labor Party with the Democratic Party, which was effectuated before the presidential election and helped carry the State for Roosevelt. The Minnesota merger had national repercussions in heading off and rendering harmless the many third-party movements which were based by Social-Democrats, Socialists, Trotskyites, Lewisites, and their assorted allies. I am more than ever convinced that the decision was sound; that we should not now, any more than in 1944, change our policy in the direction of encouraging or supporting third-party movements; that we should continue to keep our eyes fixed on the task of maintaining the effective unity of a majority of the country's voters around the Roosevelt program.

A third great danger became apparent early in 1944: Labor's legitimate aspiration for direct representation in the national government, by inclusion of one or more of its leaders in the Cabinet, could not be promised realization by Roosevelt, largely because of the split between AFL and CIO; but, at the same time, it was clear that Dewey would readily make such a promise, having previous commitments to John L. Lewis, who straddled the AFL-CIO split by having been the founder of the CIO and presently negotiating readmission to the AFL—but a greater danger to labor than Lewis in the Government could not be imagined. It, therefore, became necessary to oppose uncompromisingly the launching of a militant campaign for labor representation in the Cabinet during the 1944 campaign, because that would have helped Dewey and, if it was really taken up by the labor movement, would have defeated Roosevelt. I am still of the opinion that our decision was entirely correct and that it should be confirmed today, since it is still called into question.

A fourth basic point of strategy which occasioned bitter disputes was the necessity to keep the mass campaign for Roosevelt on a non-partisan basis. Some comrades insisted that we go all out for the Democratic Party and against the Republican Party. We who then composed the majority stood solidly and without appeasement against this tendency. We insisted upon the nonpartisan policy as a basic necessity for the full mobilization and effectiveness of the political action committee of AFL and CIO, as well as the various citizens' committees not to speak of the "Republicans for Roosevelt" clubs, which were of tremendous importance. At least one-third of the workers and other voters mobilized by these various committees to vote for Roosevelt were traditionally Republicans and retained ties to Republican candidates on State and city levels. A partisan campaign would have alienated these voters and would have introduced dangerous elements of dissension into the campaign; it would have endangered the solidarity of the trade unions. I am more convinced than ever that we were entirely correct in our stubborn and intransigent insistence upon the nonpartisan nature of the campaign.

ROOSEVELT'S VICTORIOUS ELECTION PLATFORM

The main factor of Roosevelt's election success was his promise to the people that victory would bring a lasting peace for many generations with full employment and a rising standard of living—that is, the platform of Teheran.

The platform of Teheran was what brought to the campaign the fighting, crusading spirit in the struggle for Roosevelt's election. That, and that alone, could overcome the war weariness of the masses; their innumerable grievances which they had been taught to lay at the door of the Roosevelt Administration; their remnants of isolationist thinking; their tendency to listen to anyone who suggested

a quick and easy way out of the war.

I venture to assert that an indispensable element of this success of the Roosevelt electoral appeal was the work of the Communists in tirelessly explaining and deepening the understanding of the masses as to the meaning of Teheran, as to the practical possibility of realizing the goals set forth. If we had followed any other course, if we had indicated any element of doubt in our minds, I am convinced that Roosevelt would have been defeated.

To emphasize the deep historical importance of this victory, which could not have been won without the full force of the Communist contribution, I want to repeat to you what I wrote at the time of the election, because I am afraid that most comrades have forgotten these things already. (Cites in full articles printed in the Daily Worker of Nov. 7, Nov. 9 and Nov. 12).

FACING THE PROBLEMS OF RECONVERSION

We enter the period of beginning of reconversion, after V-E Day, with a war still to be finished in the Pacific and with inadequate preparation of government, management or labor.

Our inadequate preparation could not be avoided, since bitter experience in the half-year before V-E Day had demonstrated that preparations for reconversion were immediately reflected in most serious relaxation of the war effort. Therefore at the advice of our most trusted military leaders all such preparations were delayed until after the military decision. The death of Roosevelt further delayed all planning and added to the confusion. The exploding of all divisive forces that followed V-E Day, as we had foreseen—to some extent—has further added to the difficulties. It is necessary for the labor movement to study this problem and take the lead in formulating policy for the nation, just as it did in the period of conversion to war.

There is one profound difference between the problems of conversion and reconversion. Conversion was directed toward satisfying a war-market whose only limit was our physical capacity to produce; the market was given and was automatically effective. Reconversion has but the most limited markets instantly available, and the peacetime market for full production and employment has yet to be planned and created. It will not come automatically. Without plans for realizing peacetime markets approximately equal in volume to the market of war, all talk about full employment or sixty million jobs becomes the purest of illusions, becomes only empty shouting into the wind.

The basic problem of reconversion is therefore the problem of markets on a scale to match American productive resources multiplied more than twice in the course of the war. Let us write this into our book as item number one, and begin to find answers to it, or else admit that we are abdicating leadership of the nation on this key question.

ON THE DISCUSSION OF THE DUCLOS ARTICLE

I have already published my basic reply to the charge of revisionism directed against me by Jacques Duclos in The Worker of June 10. I make this a part of my report without repeating it here. And that contains my basic estimate of the relation of forces in the world which must be the starting point for any Marxist thinking.

We have undoubtedly been suffering from a number of vulgarizations and distortions of our correct political line, which require correction. They can be corrected, however, only upon the foundation of that political line and not upon its abandonment or disintegration—which is the course being attempted in the draft resolution that has been placed before this National Committee meeting.

The draft resolution tries to ride

off in all directions at once. Its estimate of the relation of forces is based upon superficial and temporary phenomena. Its program of action is but an incomplete carry-over of our correct program of 1942 to V-E Day, while discarding the theoretical foundations upon which it was erected. It thereby introduces, for the first time in 15 years in any basic resolution of our movement, a fundamental conflict between theory and practice. It is my opinion that this represents the most fundamental revision of Marxism which has ever been committed in our movement. Its self-critical section, so-called, is a mechanical parody of Marxist self-criticism which has in practice opened up a veritable Pandora's box of deviations, a large part of which borders dangerously upon and even begins to merge with Trotskyism.

The correct Marxian attitude to the problem of the economic reconstruction of backward and devastated areas is that which I put forth at our Convention in May, 1944, in my response to the greetings of the Latin-American delegates. Permit me to quote from that address: (Cites paragraph bottom of first column page 98 to bottom page 99—CPA Convention Proceedings.)

This policy corresponds to the policy formulated by the Latin American Federation of Workers which unites the labor movements of most of the Republics, in fact all that function with any freedom. It corresponds to the program of the democratic mass movements and parties of those countries. It corresponds to the program of the Communist Parties of those lands. It corresponds to the program of the Chinese Communist Party, which declares that "foreign capital shall be encouraged to invest in China in conformity with Chinese laws to aid the development of the nation's economy." It corresponds to the policy of every Communist Party everywhere which has faced squarely the issue and given it a considered answer. It corresponds to the policy put forward by Lenin for the Soviet Union in its first difficult period after the revolution and before the giant rise of socialist industry under the Five-Year Plans.

I have not had time to complete my re-study of Lenin for that period, but even in cursorily looking over his speeches of 1920-21, I was immediately struck by this expression: "This union (of the Soviets) with the state trusts of the advanced countries is absolutely essential for us owing to the fact that our economic crisis is so profound that we shall be unable to restore our ruined economy by our own efforts; without equipment and technical assistance from abroad. Merely importing this equipment is not sufficient. We can grant concessions on a wider basis, perhaps, to the biggest imperialist syndicates. . . . Thus we can catch up a little, if only a fourth or a half, with the modern advanced syndicates of other countries. . . . Negotiations have already started with some of the biggest world trusts. On their part, of course, it is not merely rendering a service to us; they are simply doing it for the sake of unlimited profits." (Vol. IX, pp. 96-7, Selected Works.) And further: "We know that capitalist industry was built up in the course of decades with the assistance of all the advanced countries of the world. Have we already dropped into second childhood to think that at a time of dire distress and impoverishment in a country in which the workers are in a minority, in a country with a tortured and bleeding proletarian vanguard and a mass of peasants, we can complete this process so quickly?" (Ibid. p. 128)

THE RESOLUTION MUST BE COMPLETELY REWRITTEN

I must come to a close, although there are many questions I have not been able even to touch upon. (Continued on Page 4)

Mass Work Withered in Bureaucratic Soil

The membership in this pre-convention discussion is examining the revisionist line of Marxism which we have pursued, as well as the organizational forms and methods of work which flowed from incorrect policies. This is the reason why our clubs are discussing the problems of leadership as they are related to the basic issues. The discussion has already indicated what our membership expects: first, that a sharp struggle will be waged against revisionism, placing our organization once again on the correct path of Marxism, as outlined in the draft resolution; second, that we will develop a leadership which will put these policies into effect; third, that we will eliminate all evidence of bureaucratic growth which have led to a condition where fundamental changes in our program could be made without the membership having an opportunity to express itself.

We said that our organization was based on democratic centralism, but in practice it was lacking. We developed centralization without democratic methods. If democratic centralism is to be preserved, then the membership must have a voice in formulating the basic policies of our organization. It must be able to review them in periods prior to conventions, as well as have the opportunity of expressing its opinions on these issues.

This incorrect method of work did

not start 18 months ago. It has been creeping upon us for quite some time. As a matter of fact, an atmosphere was created where bureaucratic methods could be accentuated during the past period.

The bureaucratic methods which existed nationally became the pattern for the district, and as we now observe, for our whole organization. This is why the practice of self-criticism and criticism, which is basic to a Communist organization, has for all practical purposes vanished. Rather than discussing issues and reaching an agreement, even if sharp discussions were necessary, we tried to solve every problem by compromise. And today, we observe only the beginning of self-criticism. I admit it is difficult for me to analyze my work self-critically because this method has been out of use for so long a time. However, by learning to use this weapon once again, we are creating the condition for overcoming the methods and practices which have done such harm to our organization.

Let me deal more specifically with the practices with which I am most concerned. Problems of organization have been discussed and acted upon primarily with the aim of expediency. Organizational directives became the concern of one individual in this instance myself. To every problem, we sought the immediate organizational form, ignoring the opinions of others, in order to find

a "speedy solution."

Let me cite some concrete examples. The 1944 recruiting drive was very successful, especially in recruiting among the Negro people. About 40 percent of our total recruits were Negroes. Yet, at the end of the year, when we enrolled our membership, the largest loss was among the Negro members. Where did we seek the answer? We sought it in organizational forms alone. We devoted our energies to organizing our active comrades as dues collectors. The energy of these active members was directed into the narrow channel of finding an organizational solution. Nevertheless, the problem remained unsolved.

Why? Our basic policy did not tend to mobilize the Negro masses to struggle for their demands which were aggravated while the war against fascism was being fought. The club meeting was not the center where these demands were discussed and a program developed to fight for them. Here is where we could have found the reason for lack of attendance at meetings and for the losses of membership during the period of enrollment. But during the enrollment, my main energies were devoted towards narrow mobilization to visit the members without finding the basic solution without which this problem could not be solved.

In further examining our organi-

zational work, for which I bear a major share of responsibility, we find an elimination of the use of committees and collective work to hammer out a program. Of course, all these activities were not confined to one individual—this was not possible. But by eliminating committees and collective work, a situation was created where each person worked as an individual with the district secretary responsible for "checking up." Control of decisions is important, and this requires check-up. But to be effective, it can come only as a result of collective work by committees where conclusions are reached by an exchange of opinion, and each individual is then held responsible for a specific task assigned to him.

Let me cite another instance. In Cook County (Chicago) sections were eliminated, and a Cook County Council with representatives from every club was established. The County Council elected an executive committee. Since we did not find adequate methods for it to function, I recommended that it be abolished, in order to create direct contact between the district leadership and the members of the County Council.

What was the result? The section committees or the County executives were forms in which a large circle of members participated in the leadership of the organization. There our policies were discussed

and programs of action formulated. It gave the opportunity for numerous Communists to participate in the leadership. With its elimination, we did not create a stronger tie between the district leadership and membership. On the contrary, it left a gap.

Furthermore, these committees were training grounds for developing and promoting new cadres into the leadership, as well as broadening the collective leadership comprising the Chicago organization.

Another problem is the need for drawing in and developing proletarian cadres. We have in our ranks many members with strong connections in the shops and trade unions. But the full contribution of these people is not felt by us. In establishing community organizations, their needs were ignored, and no special attention given them. There cannot be any serious consideration of a policy for developing new cadres for our organization without special attention to those whose mass connections serve as the base for our organization.

I have dealt with only a few phases of our organizational work. It will require much more thorough discussion by our clubs and in the press, in order to insure the best methods of improving our organization and eliminating the bureaucratic methods which have been so harmful to our Communist organization. PHILIP BART, Illinois.

Browder's Speech

(Continued from Page 3)

I must finish with some proposals on the resolution:

- (1) The resolution must be referred back to committee to be completely rewritten. The Committee should be guided in re-drafting by the following points:
 - (a) Our policy since 1942 has been basically correct, has proved itself so in life, and has brought victories and advances in all fields to the nation and to the working class, including the matter from the change from Party to Association.
 - (b) We therefore reject the charge that our policy has been based upon or has included any revision of Marxism.
 - (c) The basic analysis of the relation of world forces contained in my speech of June 2 must be included in the resolution.
 - (d) The program of action for the next period must be solidly based upon the rapid and complete defeat of Japan, while simultaneously carrying forward the tasks of reconversion to a peacetime economy and full employment, and must include a round-out series of proposals for realizing the peace-time market, both foreign and domestic, equal in volume to the war market.
 - (e) There must be organized a campaign of education from top to bottom of the Association in the fundamentals of Marxism and its application to current world and national problems, combatting the simple opportunistic vulgarizations of our correct policy and eliminating them, and especially to stop the influx of Trotskyism and semi-Trotskyism which is the most corroding and destructive form of degeneration of Marxism—which is the main danger before the Communist Political Association at this time.
- (2) The functioning leadership of the Association, in the Board, must be composed of members of the Association and National Committee who in their majority have not succumbed to the onslaught of alien ideas and fallen into panic before them in the course of the current political discussion.

Strengthen Labor-Farmer Coalition

By LEM HARRIS

The Duclos article and the National Board Resolution have highlighted the serious degree to which we had drifted away from the policy which best serves the interests of the working class. The reexamination of our policies appears to have proved that in fact, if not in so many words, we urged labor to subordinate its better judgment and instincts to the will of the bourgeoisie. Furthermore, as a natural concomitant of this policy, we were tending to lose our own reason for existence and thus were liquidating ourselves.

The aim of the correction of our policy is to swing us back into a position of effective leadership of the working class and its allies. But in making the corrections, let us not be like the inexperienced car driver who, when he sees that he is veering too close to the right ditch, gives the steering wheel a sharp turn which swerves him over into the left lane all set for a head-on crash. Rather, let us develop the experienced driver's technique of feeling the need for corrections early in the game and keeping the car steadily in its lane. Such drivers know best how to take the turns, left or right, without undue commotion.

Similarly, now as we correct our course, I feel that there are signs of leftism. The effect of our amended resolution, taken as a whole, accents and enlarges upon the forces of reaction and seems to skim over the new factors which are favorable to progress. The power and hostility of the bourgeoisie is dwelt upon; the potential strength of labor and its allies is scarcely more than mentioned.

It might be argued that this resolution, which aims to correct past errors, must enlarge on the class hostility of the bourgeoisie. This can't be denied, nor should any of the sections which describe the objectives of reaction be eliminated. But the resolution is more than a correction; it is a statement of policy. It is the rounded-out statement of "the present situation and the next tasks." As it stands, it seems to me to be unbalanced.

To give the full picture, the great possibilities for advance must be presented more fully. In a general way, the resolution does state the possibilities for defeating reaction. Thus, in the opening paragraph the resolution states:

"... great possibilities have

been opened up for the peoples to realize a long-term peace, to make new democratic advances and social progress."

And in another part of the resolution:

"The anti-fascist and democratic forces of our nation can become strong enough, being the overwhelming majority of our people, to check and defeat imperialist reaction and to realize the great objectives of this program of action."

Enlarging and implementing these two sections would present a more balanced view.

Without such balancing, one gets the impression that the fine program is advanced in a somewhat hopeless manner, without serious expectation that it will be realized. This impression is further strengthened by a passage in the paragraph immediately following the program, which reads:

"It (the program) will help create the conditions and guarantees for a stable peace and for a larger measure of economic security and democratic liberties for the masses of the people."

This, in my view, is the wrong tone for inspiring the working class

and its allies to battle determinedly for the announced postwar objectives. It sounds like battling for a lost cause. Reaction is no more invincible than was Hitler's Wehrmacht. The resolution is too much like a storm warning, a call to take cover, rather than a call to struggle, a call to do battle against an intransigent enemy.

Security and peace, the main objectives of our program, are the demands which lie closest to the hearts of the working class. This also extends to farmers and most of the non-proletarian sections of the population. It is not enough to advance the slogans; we must inspire the great forces on our side with the hope of victory. When we do this, we speak the language of the mass of the people.

The resolution makes too little reference to the 25,000,000 people who live on farms in America. Some elaboration of the brief farm plank in the program is needed to cover the need for continued governmental intervention to maintain price controls, raise rural standards of education and health, and measures to modernize the homes and field

operations of America's farms.

But, in addition to the program, the resolution should emphasize the burning need for a cordial farm and labor relationship. The threat against labor's gains by reaction's endeavor should drive labor to ally itself with the similarly endangered farm population.

Farmers have bitter memories of the chronic depression that engulfed them in 1920 and blighted their lives for nearly 20 years thereafter. Their deepest concern now is whether the scissors of low prices for farm products versus high prices for all they buy will once more start operating. Even the most conservative farmers fear the removal of government marketing controls and benefits because they know this would give food processors a free hand to move in and increase their spread of profit between farmer and consumer.

In short, the resolution should underline that in order for farmers to protect their own interests and in order to bring labor's coalition up to full strength there must be concerted efforts to bring about the alliance of farm and labor organizations. The fact that at present but a small portion of organized labor and farmers have such understandings is a major weakness. We are much like the inexperienced chess player who, toward the climax of the game, finds that several of his major pieces are blocked off and cannot be used to counter the enemy's offensive.

If such a coalition is not built, the very opposite may take place. Farm groups may be swayed by the siren song of reaction, whose unvarying tune is that labor has profited by the war and that unions are rackets. Through the medium of the farm papers, headed by *Pew's Farm Journal*, this reactionary poison finds its way out along the rural routes of the nation. Evidence of its effect is to be seen in the reactionary rural vote of recent elections.

Reaction urges farmers to act counter to their own real interests. Labor's progressive coalition champions farm security and prosperity. The weight of truth and self-interest should swing farmers into labor's coalition. But thus far reaction has been given virtually free and unobstructed right of way in the rural communities. This is a prime weakness as we face the inevitable sharp struggles of the post-war period.

Wofsy Hits Scurrilous Letters

By ISADORE WOFSEY

My attention has been called to the fact that a letter signed by a so-called "Wofsey Vindication Committee" is being mailed to a number of Connecticut members of the CPA.

In this, the third such letter, the CPA nationally and in the State is being attacked in a scurrilous manner.

Just as in the two previous letters, the aim in this letter is quite clear. It is to utilize the present moment of discussion in order to sow confusion, spread disruption, to weaken and destroy the party. The entire fraud is clearly evident in the fact that the letters attempt to conceal their destructive purpose by associating me first with Comrade Browder (in earlier letters) and now with Comrade Foster. Obviously, this is the work of provocateurs, agents of the enemy, inside or outside our ranks. To seek out these provocateurs, to expose them, to repudiate with disgust their machinations is the duty of every loyal and decent person in and around the party.

This attempt at disruption takes place now when the membership of the CPA is in the midst of a most serious discussion on policy and leadership in preparation for the State and national conventions. I am confident that the Connecticut membership is rallying around the Resolution of the National Committee and rejects the revisionism which Comrade Browder champions.

Discussing our errors in the full light of day through the regular channels of our organization and press, this is the method by which we Communists improve our work. In applying this Leninist method we reject and must stamp out undercover distortion and anonymous sniping which are the earmarks of fifth column activity against our party.

The Connecticut CPA will, I am sure, proceed unitedly to track down and expose the provocateurs. This will be a worthy contribution to the revitalization and strengthening now taking place in our American Communist movement. ISADORE WOFSEY.

O'Dwyer Wins Broad Progressive Backing

By MAX GORDON

After a few weeks of quiet, New York's political drums have begun to beat again. Though there was, understandably, little by way of news emanating from various campaign headquarters during the deliverymen's strike, much has been going on.

It is evident, for instance, that O'Dwyer forces have been busy organizing the wide non-party backing that exists for the Democratic-American Labor Party mayoralty ticket in the city. This is expressed both

in the endorsement of the city executive committee of the National Citizens Political Action Committee and in the revelation that the formation of an independent body, headed by Henry Epstein, is nearing completion.

The NCPAC action is, in itself, not unexpected. What is especially significant about it, however, is the make-up of the committee itself, announced at the same time as the endorsement.

It has on it such outstanding spokesmen for liberal opinion as Freda Kirchway, Nation editor; Max Lerner of PM, Mrs. Marshall Field, Dr. William Russell Bowie, Rev. William H. Melish, Osmond K. Frankel, Ellmore Gimbel and J. Raymond Walsh.

There are prominent figures in Jewish life including Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Edward M. Warburg, Morris S. Rosenthal, Louis Boudin, Henry Epstein. This is important

because Republican - Liberal Party leaders will attempt among Jewish voters to make much of the fact that their candidate, Jonah Goldstein, is Jewish.

As a matter of fact, this is said to have been one of Gov. Dewey's chief reasons for seizing upon this Tammany Democrat as his candidate for Mayor. The Governor's stock among Jewish voters hit bottom last year because of the Christian Front character of some of his attacks on President Roosevelt and this is one of the ways in which he is trying to recoup.

It also has on it leading Negro figures including Canada Lee, Josh White, Aubrey Pankey, Henry Lee Moon and Capt. Hugh Mulzac. I am told the broad independent citizens committee will include many other leading citizens in these various walks of life.

O'DWYER'S QUALIFICATIONS

The NCPAC statement was about the most candid yet issued on O'Dwyer's qualifications for mayor. It said his record had been scrutinized and the following found:

1) On labor, he has an excellent record on the rights of men and

women to organize. Specifically cited was his attitude during the Brooklyn Eagle Newspaper Guild strike when as magistrate, he used the power of his court to protect the rights of the strikers.

2) On the fight on bigotry and intolerance: he "has gone on the mat" against the Christian Front in his borough at the risk of political reprisals within his own party. I might add that he is bitterly opposed by the Christian Front crowd in Queens because he fought the election of Judge Herbert O'Brien, Mayor LaGuardia's famous "beast" of a mistake.

3) On his record as district attorney, his job on Murder, Inc. was cited as a "weather-vane" which indicated he would make a "courageous" mayor.

Referring to Judge Goldstein, the NCPAC statement emphasized his nomination was a Dewey move to "break the coalition of progressive, liberal and labor forces which succeeded in reelecting President Roosevelt."

It charged that Gov. Dewey is slipping and has made New York City an arena for a comeback. If

successful here, the statement warned, he will use the victory to promote his battle for reaction on a state and national scale.

The Liberal Party was characterized as having become a "liberal front for reaction" by the NCPAC spokesman, J. Raymond Walsh.

MOTLEY CROWD

As if to underscore that characterization, yesterday's press carried a story to the effect that a number of people generally associated with the Liberal Party joined with Herbert Hoover; Alf Landon; Elliot Bell, who is one of Gov. Dewey's most intimate brain-trusters, and William R. Hearst's chief pen prostitute, Isaac Don Levine, in an anti-Soviet attack on the democratic Polish government.

While the Social Democratic leaders of the Liberal Party have for some time been following the same policy with regard to Europe and the USSR as the most reactionary sections of American finance capital, this is perhaps the first time some of them have directly joined hands with Hoover et al.

In connection with that, it seems to me NCPAC left out an important aspect of O'Dwyer's record. As early as September of 1944, after he had gone to Italy on a mission for FDR, he recommended to the late President that Italy be admitted to the United Nations; that the Allied Control Commission be removed

from the country and much more control of the nation's life be turned over to the civilian population. He incurred the Army's displeasure by pressing for reorientation of American policy on the liberation movement.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Thus, though the campaign is local, the forces arrayed on opposite sides represent sharply divergent points of view on the basic world issues of the day, and no amount of shouting by Liberal Party leaders that only civic virtue is involved in the campaign will hide that fact. By claiming, albeit falsely, to be virtuous locally, the Liberals are trying to cover up their cohabitation with the reactionary Dewey forces nationally.

The "bolt" to Goldstein of Assemblyman Patrick Sullivan, Democratic leader of the 7th District in Manhattan, will, of course, be used by the Goldstein crowd to trumpet their devotion to "good government" since Sullivan has become the "great battler against corruption" in Tammany. Among the backroom boys, however, the story is that Sullivan is virtually certain of a licking as district leader in the primaries on July 31 and his "bolt" is either a desperate effort to hitch himself on to the lucrative Dubinsky wagon or the hitching has already taken place.

Negro WAC Beaten Up by Kentucky Cop, Faces Trial

A Negro WAC, brutally beaten along with two other WACs by civilian police in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, has written northern friends that she faces a summary court-martial; for assaulting the police and violating the Kentucky Jimcrow law! She is Pfc. Helen Smith, 1550th S. V. WAC, 283, Fort Knox, Ky. The police assault took place while she and the two WAC companions waiting in the Elizabethtown bus terminal Monday evening, July 9. She was so badly beaten that she couldn't see enough to write her story for five days.

Private Smith has served 26

months in the Army, and has a son in service overseas. Her husband, a World War I veteran, is a war worker in Syracuse, where she was formerly employed in a department store.

Here is her story, from a letter she wrote enclosing a story on the police attack from the Louisville Defender:

"I am enclosing a clipping, of what happened to me last week when I broke one of Kentucky's state laws by sitting in the part that is reserved for white people. The little stinky hole that they have separated for colored was full of civilians. So I sat on the end nearest the colored section. In came this civilian cop. 'Get up and get out of here,' he said. 'This is not for n-gg-rs. This is for white people.' I said 'I beg your pardon.' He said 'You heard me. Get! When white people down here tell n-gg-rs to move, they move.' I said: 'We doing no harm, not creating a disturbance. We are waiting for our bus. The seats in there are full. What is wrong with our sitting in here?' He said: 'It is not for your kind. In there is where you belong,' meaning the little hole, 'and if you n-gg-rs don't move I shall have you arrested.'"

I said: 'We are military personnel. We have done no harm. But if we are to be arrested, we'll call an M.P.' With that he said: 'I don't need no M. P. I can take care of you n-gg-r wenches myself.'"

When he said that Boson (Pfc. Georgia Boson, Texas), jumped up and said: 'That will just about do with that n-gg-r business.' He came up with his blackjack and hit her on the head. I asked the civilians to help. They never moved. I told Tommie (Pvt. Tommie Smith, the third WAC), to go and get an M. P. Naturally, they were nowhere to be found. So I tried to help out the other girl, and got the worst of the whole business.

You should see me. I was just able to open my eyes on Thursday. I have a knot on the front of my head as big as your fist, one on the back. Both eyes are covered with



Pfc. HELEN SMITH

bruised blood. The blood is coming down in my face and neck. Just yesterday I had to have a tooth pulled. The dentist thinks it was loosened from the blow on the head. You should see me. I am a sight.

The Post Commander is not concerned about what happened to me. He is only concerned that years ago, when the States were formed, the Southern States passed a law, a

Jimcrow law. And I broke that law when I sat or stood in the white waiting room. So he is doing me the favor of not letting the civilian cops try me. But I shall be tried by summary court martial for breaking a state law, and assaulting an officer of the law. Can you feature that! Well, I don't care to take it lying down. . . ."

Private Smith's friends have brought the case to the attention of the NAACP and other organizations.

Bare Crimes of 8 Doomed Nazi PWs

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UP).—Seven of the eight Nazi prisoners of war in this country who are awaiting hanging for murdering other prisoners, were involved in a killing at the prisoner-of-war camp in Papago Park, Phoenix, Ariz. It was learned today.

The seven were men of the German Navy. They were convicted by an Army court martial for murdering another prisoner, Werner Drechsler.

The other prisoner-of-war awaiting execution was charged with murdering Hans Geller at Camp Chaffee, Ark.

How New Bill Would Raise Jobless Pay

WASHINGTON, July 19 (FP).—Operation of the emergency unemployment compensation bill (S. 1274), sponsored by six Senators, under various types of state laws is demonstrated in the following tabulations:

If the state law carries benefits of 50 percent of wages up to a maximum of \$15 a week:

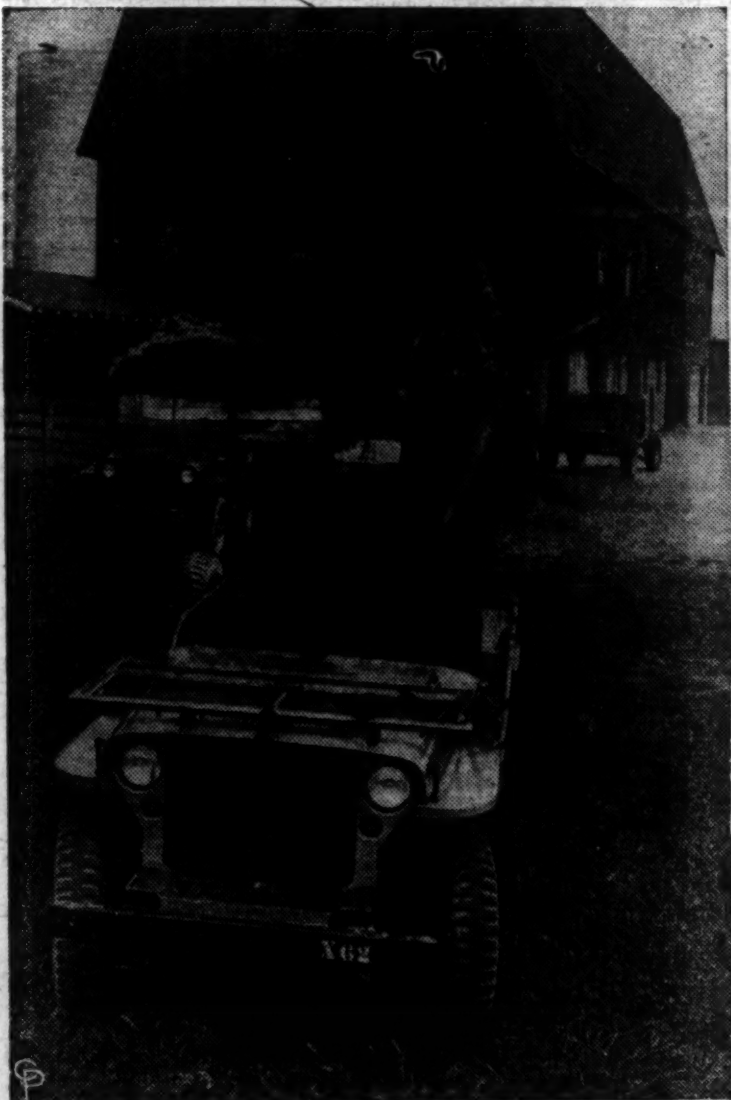
Average Wage of Unemployed Individual	Total Benefit (State plus U.S.)	Amount Paid By State	Amount Paid By U.S.
\$20	\$10	\$10	\$0
30	15	15	0
40	20	15	5
50 or more	25	15	10

If the state law carries benefits of 60 percent of wages up to a maximum of \$20 a week:

Average Wage	Total Benefit	By State	By U.S.
\$20	\$12	\$12	\$0
30	18	18	0
40	24	20	4
50 or more	25	20	5

If the state law carries benefits of 50 percent of wages up to \$15 a week, the new bill increases payments to 66-2/3 percent of wages to a top of \$25 a week when the state chooses to accept the provision:

Average Wage	Total Benefit	By State	By U.S.
\$10	\$6.66	\$5	\$1.66
20	13.33	10	3.33
30	20.00	15	5.00
40 or more	25.00	15	10.00



Peacetime jeeps are scheduled for mass production by the Willys-Overland Corp., it was announced yesterday, and they are going to be a farmer's dream. The jeep will combine the functions of a light truck, a tractor, passenger car and has built-in gadgets which give a farmer power to saw wood, drill a well, or run an electric light plant. The jeep does everything but stay in with the kids at night. Six forward speeds—ranging from five miles per hour to 60 miles per hour are provided, and two reverse speeds. The customary four-wheel drive provides great tractive power for all farm conditions.

Finds Nazis Escape Easily From France Into Spain

By HENRY P. MCNULTY
United Press Staff Correspondent

BEHOBE, French-Spanish Frontier, July 18 (Delayed) (UP).—German war criminals, lesser Nazis and French collaborationists including members of the notorious Vichy militia are escaping across the lightly guarded French frontier to Spain, I learned today.

Fascist Spies' Hoax Shows Need to Watch Nazi Trickery

The case of two fascist spies who posed as American GIs and were not discovered until after they had been flown back to the U. S. is more serious than it looks. For it shows how fascism attempts to maintain itself even after defeat.

One such fake GI is Karl Horst Wacker, who claimed to be an amnesia victim and was "rescued" by our forces in Germany. Actually he had been expelled from this country as a dangerous alien, and was a student at a Nazi spy school. Another is a former Italian air force lieutenant, Enrico de Nino, caught in Boston the other day.

Both cases, incidentally, indicate why the Soviet Union has been so tough about screening Soviet citizens imprisoned by the Nazis throughout Europe. The USSR had a long experience with these fascist "infiltration" tactics, both before and during the war.

President Grau San Martin for Solidarity With Cuban Workers

HAVANA, July 19 (ALN).—Answering attacks on the Confederation of Cuban Workers (CTC) by the Republican party and the newspaper *Diario de la Marina*, President Ramon Grau San Martin this week told a CTC demonstration that until injustice is banished from Cuba there will be no real social order.

He declared the government will back only those who merit support, and praised the CTC's support of the government, adding that no one should be surprised that labor continues to back government action for the public benefit.

Opponents of the labor movement have been demanding stringent restrictions on labor which would result in the illegalization of the trade unions.

CTC general secretary Lazaro Pena denounced "the reactionaries who are placing obstacles in the way of national unity, who create a climate of terror, who wish to destroy the unions and jail the leaders of the CTC."

He charged that "the reactionaries are accusing the government of being Communist in order to impede it and increase the exploitation of the people." Pena stressed

that labor and all the anti-fascist parties will support the progressive policies of Grau's government.

Similar manifestations took place throughout the country.

Halifax Arsenal Fire Controlled

HALIFAX, July 19 (UP).—Fires which set off a drumfire of explosions at the Canadian Naval Arsenal were brought under control today after 18 hours of tense suspense in which thousands fled adjacent homes.

The 600-acre arsenal area still was a danger zone but Naval officials believed the threat to the main magazine, containing hundreds of thousands of tons of explosives, had passed.

No deaths had been reported, but at least 14 persons were injured, and streets were strewn with glass.

French gendarmes and secret police patrol a 10-mile-wide forbidden zone north of the border from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. They catch many of the refugees, the dregs of European fascism, but many more escape.

French sources say that the comparative ease with which many reach Spain is probably due to the existence of an organization in France which is willing to help anyone who will pay.

During the vacation of Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Hendaye I visited a former German pill box on the beach 500 yards from the border. A sloppily dressed youth halted me. He said he had to for fear I might be trying to escape France by swimming across the river.

"A whole German family walked across last week before we had a chance to halt them," he said.

Despite the guards it is a simple matter to hire a fishing boat at a small port, sail out of sight, turn south and land in Spain after a voyage of about 25 miles at most.

Along the Pyrenees frontier the Germans erected barbed wire entanglements and buried mines to prevent patriots crossing the border. French guards patrol the frontier now but at many places, French informants say, smugglers have established clear routes across which they lead war criminals to Spain and bring back goods — Spanish cloth, tobacco, chocolate and soap. The Francs they get for these articles go back to Spain to the black market.

World Labor Body Plans to Enlarge

LONDON, July 19 (ALN).—The administrative committee of the World Trade Union Congress will meet in Paris on Sept. 20 to consider applications for admission from those trade union bodies which did not participate in the February conference.

It is expected that the congress, which opens on Sept. 25, will declare itself the first constitutional convention of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Greek Fascists Use UNRRA Club

Monarchist fascist elements in GREECE are using UNRRA relief supplies to propagandize for a return of the monarchy. Fear of losing UNRRA is the club preventing full democratic unity against the British-imposed government. This super-Hoover use of desperately-needed United Nations relief was exposed by Nikos Zachariadis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party, in an interview with *Republika* of Athens. Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash) won a pledge from Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson that he would oppose further shipments of sugar to SPAIN from the international pool. Some 82,000 tons were delivered to the Spanish fascists last year, despite acute shortages in democratic nations.

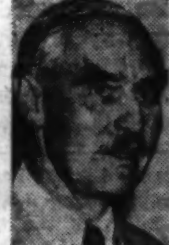
The French Consultative Assembly approved plans by Minister of Interior Adrien Tixier to improve conditions in ALGERIA. Some 1,500 people were killed in rioting and reprisals in May. Dismissal of reactionary officials who have sabotaged extension of French citizenship to Moslems under the ordinance of March 7, 1944, is one of the measures approved. Those respon-

sible for reprisals as well as riots will be punished... Local elections in French West Africa on July 1 were won by the Socialist Party in DAKAR and St. Louis, the two most important cities... In GUADELOUPE, in the West Indies, Radical Socialists won 13 seats; Workers Socialists, 5; Joint Communists and Socialists, 4, and Communists, 5... Within a year the French government expects to have 1,750,000 GERMAN POWS working on reconstruction and other projects. Laborers will be paid union wages to safeguard French worker's living standards, but most of the wages will be credited by the French Government toward reparations payment... French divorced couples have a novel problem. Because of lack of housing many have to continue sharing the same home, even the same bed.

President Alfonso LOPEZ of Colombia presented his resignation to the Colombian Senate. This follows months of high pressuring from reactionary circles who oppose the President's progressive policies... London's eight-deep air raid shelters will be reconverted into underground garages.

Answer the Question, Mr. Grew

State Department officials were quoted Wednesday as denying all rumors that the Japanese are offering peace terms, it was reported yesterday.



GREW

But that still doesn't answer the questions raised by Jack Steele earlier this week in the N. Y. Herald Tribune.

Steele said that the Navy and State Department had submitted a memorandum to the President which would actually offer the Japanese another edition of the Versailles terms, and so preserve Japanese imperialism.

When will Under-Secretary Joseph Grew affirm or deny Mr. Steele's reports?

DeGaulle Referendum Proposal Rejected

The Constitutional Committee of the French Consultative Committee Wednesday unanimously rejected the Government's referendum scheme. The committee's function, however, is purely "advisory." The De Gaulle proposal is that on Oct. 15 the French people must make their choice on two questions:

1. Should the representatives they designate be members of a Constituent Assembly or of a Chamber of Deputies? If the electorate says "Chamber of Deputies," the undemocratic 1875 constitution—with its indirectly-chosen Senate—would remain in effect.

2. Should the government's limitation of the powers of this assembly be accepted? These limitations are that the Cabinet needs to submit to the Chamber only legislation touching on the budget, treaties and social reforms. The government would still be supreme on all mat-



DE GAULLE

ters. Even if voters say no to this scheme, no alternative is offered.

The Assembly's Constitutional Committee asserted that "the political responsibility of the government before an elected chamber must be clearly established," while assuring the government's stability.

The committee objected to the referendum, which "amounts to a plebiscite on the President and the Government." The proposed limitation of the Assembly's powers, furthermore, "implies arbitrary and uncontrolled powers in the government for seven months," thus conflicting with "the principle of sovereignty."

HOTEL ALLABEN

(Formerly Hotel Schlesinger)
LOCH SHELDRAKE, N. Y.
HURLEYVILLE 85-86
JACK SCHWARTZ, Prop.

Special Weekend Programs
Complete Social Staff Including

★ MARK FEDER ★
RITZA LUCAS
SARAH ROSENBLATT & Orch.
• ALL SPORT FACILITIES •

Something New in Resorts!
A place where Nature's food is served to you according to the latest nutritional ideas in a variety of tasty and succulent dishes, salads and beverages. Situated in the Cool Catskills, 2,300 feet up in the green mountains. Only \$35 per week and up. Write for reservations today.

BILL'S VEGETARIAN HOUSE
P.O. Box 72, Parkville, N. Y. - Phone Liberty 104 F 2 - J. Flamenbaum, Prop.

CAMP LAKELAND

Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
Tel. Hopewell 85
City Office: 1 Union Square, Room 408
GR. 7-9509

Offers you the best in
SUMMER VACATION

MAKE YOUR
RESERVATIONS NOW!

Transportation: Grand Central to Pawling. Waiting bus to camp.

IMPORTANT:
Bring your ration book with you.

CAMP UNITY

WINGDALE, N. Y.

Make Reservations Early
for August Vacations!

Swimming and Boating • All
Outdoor Sports • Delightful
Entertainment • Complete
Social Staff

CASS CARR
AND HIS SWING BAND

RATES:
\$35, \$38 per wk. - \$7 daily
RATION BOOKS ARE REQUIRED

Send reservations, plus \$5 per person
to CAMP UNITY, 1 Union Square,
N.Y.C., or Camp Unity, Wingdale, N. Y.
AL. 4-3424 L. PASTERNAK, Director

CAMP FOLLOWERS OF THE TRAIL

ALL FACILITIES

Tennis • Swimming • Handball
Ping-pong • Shuffleboard, etc.

BUCHANAN, N. Y.
By N. Y. Central to Peekskill—
Taxi to Camp

CAMP BEACON

Reservations Now Available!

RATES—\$35 & \$38 weekly

★

Our Star-Studded Staff:

Jack DeMerchant, Director
Laura Duncan - Eve Gentry
Belle Shapiro - Jackie Gibson
Mary Edwards - Bernie Horn
Louis Metcalf and Orchestra

ALL SPORTS FACILITIES

Many new improvements for
your comfort and enjoyment

L. WALLMAN, Manager

★

BEACON, N. Y. Beacon 731

NEW YORK OFFICE

207 4th Avenue, ST. 9-0624

From 2:00-6:30 P.M.

BRONX OFFICE

Telephone all day, OL. 5-7828

— Cars to Mountains —

SULLIVAN COUNTY

& ULSTER COUNTY

Door-to-Door Service—Leave Daily

FOR INFORMATION CALL

NEW YORK—Fordham—7-5194

BKLYN.—APligate—7-9225

Attention Convention Delegates!

PARTY

Hank Forbes Club, 201 2nd Ave.
SAT. NITE, July 21. • Adm. 65c
DRINKS 'N DANCING
Proceeds to Youth Movement

Because of Late Sessions
of National Convention . . .

DAILY WORKER STAFF PARTY

Postponed 'til August 4th
13 ASTOR PLACE • 10th Floor
Adm. \$1, plus tax

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily
and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words
to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sun-
day—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight—Manhattan

FOLK DANCING for advanced, begin-
ners. Instruction, fun. Delightfully cool
studio. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128
E. 16th St. 8 p.m.

Coming

THE GIRLS' QUOTA is full, but there
is room for more young men at Modern
Culture Club Annual Request Excursion,
weekend of July 28-29, at beautiful Beaver-
dam Lake. Write secretary, Jack Gitter,
2453 University Ave., Bronx.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

A Lincoln Vet Meets Two Battlers

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is a copy of a letter sent by a Lincoln vet, who is at present a First Lieutenant, to his wife:

"Today I had a rare treat. I met and talked to two former functionaries of the KPD (Communist Party of Germany). They had spent 12 years in the infamous concentration camp for political at Buchenwald. Twelve years! And they were still sane, in fair physical condition, and, most important of all—the fire still burned bright within them.

Theirs was a tale of personal tragedy and suffering, of steadfastness, loyalty and heroism so inspiring that I was thrilled and entranced.

They told me how Ernst Thaelmann died—murdered in August, 1944, by the SS in Buchenwald.

They described how they began to arm themselves with revolvers, rifles, machine guns. How they made bombs and Molotov cocktails, waiting for the day when we would come near. Yes, right in Buchenwald!

They told me how they performed the amazing and hazardous feat of constructing a radio transmitter and receiver.

How they arose and killed all the guards when the first American tanks broke into Weimar.

They said they were both O.K. and that there was lots of work to do in Germany. It's high time for a change, they said. And they were going to pitch right in to help. What a pair of battlers! I wanted to yell right out loud and tell them how much I was pleased to meet them. How brave and noble such people are. C. E.

Wants Wider Features On Entertainment

Brooklyn

Editor, Daily Worker:

I would like your paper to add something to its sport section and movie section. In the sport section I would like to read the probable pitchers for the next day and the box score of the home teams. I would also like a rating on the new motion pictures. I have not missed an issue of your paper and I enjoy it very much. I would, however, like to see these things I have mentioned in your paper. PHIL KIRBY.

Schmeling Should Be Tried as Nazi

Long Island City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

To me the appointment of Max Schmeling to the leading position as "an avowed anti-Nazi" is a tremendously significant symbol. It is a symbol of English and American imperialism thumbing their nose at the agreement and aspirations of Teheran. It is a symbol of their contempt for the desires of the masses and for their terrific sacrifices to free themselves from the Nazi fiends.

The only proof advanced in support of Schmeling being an anti-Nazi is his mere statement to that effect. Could anything be more ridiculous and sardonic?

His whole known public career proves that he is not only a Nazi but an ace war criminal.

He should be tried as such and not honored. G. G.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Jewish Survivors in Poland Helped to Start Life Anew

(Fifth in a series of articles by our Moscow correspondent who has just completed a tour of Liberated Poland.)

By JOHN GIBBONS

WARSAW, July 19.—The Ghetto the Germans created in Warsaw occupied one-fifth of the city's area. It was surrounded by a high brick wall surmounted by ugly jabs of blue glass. Inside was the notorious Pawiak Prison, where fighters for democracy languished long before the war. It was a prison within a prison.

In the sorrowful history of the Jewish people there is no brighter or more glorious chapter than that written by the inmates of the Warsaw ghetto during the three weeks beginning with Easter, 1943.

On that Easter Sunday morning people outside the ghetto were astonished to see flying from the steeples of two Catholic churches the Polish, Soviet, American and British flags. The hoisting of the flags announced to all Warsaw that, goaded to desperation, the Jewish people had resolved to die fighting rather than submit to the tortures of the fascist brutes.

The Germans brought up dive bombers, siege artillery, tanks and flame throwers. The ghetto fought back with revolvers, hand grenades and machine guns. Tens of thou-

sands of men, women and children perished. There was no surrender.

Resistance ceased when the last building caved in on the last defenders. Hundreds escaped via sewers to the forests whence they continued the struggle until the liberation of Warsaw.

Thereafter the Germans completely leveled the entire ghetto. Unlike other parts of Warsaw, where skeletons of buildings remain, the ghetto, apart from two buildings, is a sea of rubble.

The two solitary buildings, beacon towers above the sea of debris, are churches, and, if you ask anyone in Warsaw what those churches are, instead of replying "Saint So-and-so," they will tell you proudly: "These are the churches from which the Jews hung out the Polish and Allied flags."

Before leaving Moscow for Warsaw a friend gave me an address in Nowolipki St. and asked me to look

up friends there. But I failed to find Nowolipki St. It had been obliterated by the bricks and mortar of the Ghetto.

In the course of a long talk with Dr. Emil Sommerstein, head of the Jewish community in Poland, I learned that of 3,500,000 Jews in Poland before the war, there remained alive on Polish territory fewer than 100,000. This figure includes Jewish soldiers serving in the Polish Army. In the last great battles of the war, at the Oder and Berlin, there fell 8,000 of the Jewish soldiers in the Polish Army.

Some 200,000 Polish Jews found refuge in the USSR and are now being repatriated to their homeland. The plight of those who survived on Polish territory is distressing. Five nerve-racking years of hiding from their persecutors and chronic malnutrition undermined the health of most.

A cooperative bank launched by the community's national committee is aiding those people who have lost their all to start life anew. For this purpose the government loaned the bank 16,000,000 zlotys. Artisans uniting in industrial cooperatives are financed by the bank.

Special vocational schools have

been opened for youths, and 4,000 orphaned children rescued from extermination camps are now being tenderly cared for in children's homes at Otwock, Zatrzebie, Przemysl, Czenstochow, Lublin and Lodz. A considerable number of Jewish orphans are being cared for in Polish families.

Two hundred and fifty local committees and 10 Voevod committees are aiding the central Jewish committee in its work of rehabilitation. Two members of the national committee, Dr. Adolf Berman and Prof. Sachs, are also members of the Krajowa Rada—the National Council of Poland.

Slowly but steadily Jewish cultural life is reviving. The first Jewish weekly paper, Nowe Zycie, made its appearance in Warsaw. There are four transmissions weekly of Jewish programs on the Polish radio. Lodz and Czenstochow have Jewish sports clubs and Jewish schools are starting.

After long years of savage persecution, the Jews in Poland finally enjoy absolute equality and full civic rights. Anti-Semitism, which so long had free reign, is now punishable by law, whatever shape of form it may assume.

Fur Workers Buy \$2,000,000 Bonds

New York members of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union purchased \$1,725,000 worth of War Bonds during the Seventh War Loan by subscription.

BUSINESS-PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

Army and Navy

SPECIAL!!
Waterproof Windbreaker Jacket—\$5.99
Complete stock of camping equipment.
Cots - Tents, etc.

HUDSON ARMY AND NAVY STORE
105 Third Ave., nr. 13 St., N. Y. 3
GR. 5-9073

Complete Camping Equipment and
Apparel - Tents - Cots - Work
Clothes - Blankets
Merchandise Guaranteed at Lowest Prices!

COMMONWEALTH ARMY-NAVY STORES
148 Greenwich (near Cedar St.) - BR. 7-5709

Baby Carriages and Juvenile Furniture

BABYTOWNE
10 Graham Ave. Bklyn. N.Y. Tel. BR. 7-6854
2nd Floor (near Broadway & Atlantic Ave.)
275 Livingston St. Bklyn. N.Y. Tel. BR. 2-1773

Largest Selection of New Steel
BABY CARRIAGES
Nursery Furniture, Cribs, Bathing, High
Chairs, Strollers, Walkers and Youth Bed
Suites. Bridgeable Sets at Real Savings.

In the Bronx and Manhattan it's
SONIN'S
1422 Jerome Ave. BRONX N.Y.
NORTH AVENUE 17-1731 Tel. JEROME 7-5703
Bathrooms, new Tubs and Sinks \$9.95

SHOENBERG'S BABYLAND
453 Rockaway Ave.
OUR ONLY STORE

SHOENBERG'S BABYLAND
453 Rockaway Ave.
OUR ONLY STORE

SHOENBERG'S BABYLAND
453 Rockaway Ave.
OUR ONLY STORE

SHOENBERG'S BABYLAND
453 Rockaway Ave.
OUR ONLY STORE

SHOENBERG'S BABYLAND
453 Rockaway Ave.
OUR ONLY STORE

SHOENBERG'S BABYLAND
453 Rockaway Ave.
OUR ONLY STORE

SHOENBERG'S BABYLAND
453 Rockaway Ave.
OUR ONLY STORE

SHOENBERG'S BABYLAND
453 Rockaway Ave.
OUR ONLY STORE

SHOENBERG'S BABYLAND
453 Rockaway Ave.
OUR ONLY STORE

SHOENBERG'S BABYLAND
453 Rockaway Ave.
OUR ONLY STORE

SHOENBERG'S BABYLAND
453 Rockaway Ave.
OUR ONLY STORE

SHOENBERG'S BABYLAND
453 Rockaway Ave.
OUR ONLY STORE

Electrolysis

I'M ACTUALLY RID OF ALL UGLY HAIR FOREVER!

Here experts remove unwanted hair permanently from your face, arms, legs or body—at VERY LOW COST! A physician in attendance. Strict privacy. Also featuring BELLETTA'S NEW METHOD—more lots of time and money. Men also treated. Free consultation.

BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS
119 W. 34th St. Tel.: BR. 2-4218
Suites 1301-3 Next to Bako 34th St.

UGLY HAIR REMOVED FOREVER
By a famous expert Electrolytist, recommended by leading physicians—absolutely reliable and hygienic by Registered Nurse. Perfect results guaranteed. Safe privacy. Men also treated.

BELLA GASKY, R. N.
175 Fifth Ave. (23rd) 233 W. 57th St. BR. 7-5449

Flowers

Flowers
Telegraphed Everywhere
Monument 2-0361
WILHELMINA F. ADAMS
105 West 116th St.

Insurance

LEON BENOFF
General Insurance Broker
391 East 149th St.
MEIrose 5-0984

CARL BRODSKY
Every Kind of Insurance
799 Broadway - Room 308
GRamercy 5-3826

Mimeographing-Multigraphing

CO-OP Mimeo
39 UNION SQUARE WEST
GRamercy 5-9316
Ask for BILL STENGA or CAPPY

MIMEOGRAPHING and MAILING

Please mention the Daily Worker when patronizing our advertisers.

Moving & Storage

LEXINGTON STORAGE
202-10 W. 39th St. - TR. 4-1575

Modern Warehouse

Private Rooms

SPECIAL RATES TO CALIFORNIA AND ALL POINTS ON THE WEST COAST!
Local & Long Distance Moving By Van
FREE ESTIMATES - NO OBLIGATION

J. SANTINI & Bros., Inc.
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE STORAGE
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
RELIABLE MOVING
—REASONABLE RATES—
1870 Lexington Ave. - LE. 4-2222
So. Blvd. & 163 St. - DA. 9-7900

Opticians - Optometrists

I. STERNBERG
OPTOMETRIST
Specializing in Eye
Examinations and
Visual Correction.
ANNOUNCES
REMOVAL TO
971 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD
(Lower Spencer Thru. Bldg.) DA. 9-3356

OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN

UNION SQ. OPTICAL
147 FOURTH AVE.
12th & 14th Sts.
EYES EXAMINED
By OCULIST
100% UNION SHOP
Phone: GR. 7-7553
H. SHAFFER, WM. VOGEL - Directors

Official IWO Bronx Opticians

GOLDEN BROS.
VISION FOR VICTORY
263 E. 167th St.
JE. 7-0022

Official IWO B'klyn Opticians
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 Flatbush Ave. nr. Atlantic Ave.
OUR ONLY OFFICE

ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel.: NEVins 5-3108 - Daily 9 A.M.-7:30 P.M.
Saturday 9 A.M.-5 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED • EYE EXERCISE

Opticians

OFFICIAL IWO OPTICIAN



ASSOCIATED OPTOMETRISTS
285 West 34th St., nr. Seventh Ave.
ME. 5-3243 • 9 a.m.-7:30 p.m.

Physician

Tel.: GRamercy 7-7697

S. A. Chernoff, M.D.
223 Second Ave., cor. 14 St., N. Y.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 A.M.-7:00 P.M.
Saturdays: 10:00 A.M.-1:00 P.M.

Records

COME IN AND SEE KELLY

UNITED NATIONS BOOK and RECORD MART

CITY THEATRE LOBBY-14th ST. 4th AVE.

Records - Music

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF presents "BABES OF THE ZOO"
Sung by RICHARD DYER-BENNETT
2 Records.....\$2

BERLINER'S MUSIC SHOP
154 FOURTH AVE. Cor. 14th St.
Free Delivery Tel.: GR. 5-8580
OPEN EVENINGS to 11:30

Storage

COOKE'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE
209-11 East 125th St., N. Y. City
Telephone: LEhigh 4-6786
300 Readers Used Our Service
Est. 1861 Special rates to Worker readers

Undertaker

I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
Funeral Directors for the IWO
Plots in all Cemeteries
Funerals arranged in all Boroughs
296 Sutter Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.
Day — PHONES — Night
DL 2-1273-4-5 DL 2-5736

Upholstering

ARTISTIC
Custom reupholstering and remodeling:
new springs; sterilization; finest materials.
Workmanship guaranteed. Sofas, 2 chairs,
5 cushions—from \$79. Slip covers and living
room suites to your individual order.
Latest designs; beautiful materials. Special
low rates.
CHESTERFIELD, 411 East Tremont Ave.
TR. 2-9390 - Sun. 11-2-4884

BUY AN EXTRA BOND TODAY

Russians Value Tolstoy As Pioneer Teacher

By NINA RYAZANTSEVA
MOSCOW.

As Vladimir Potemkin, People's Commissar of Education of the Russian SFSR, observed recently, it is possible to trace the creative and original character of the Russian teaching art back to its very infancy. Speaking at last year's All-Russian Conference on Public Education, Potemkin said:

"Its basic features are humanism, democracy, an ardent faith in the creative power of science, and education in sound patriotism and the national spirit. It makes a careful approach to the child, striving to foster in him the finest traits inherent in our people: industry, modesty, selfless devotion to country, love of freedom."

That is the splendid heritage of classical Russian pedagogy. In the history of this science, as studied at the recently founded Soviet Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the foremost place is accorded to the great Russian writer and thinker, Leo Tolstoy. A special committee has been formed to study his work as a teacher. The chairman is Professor Nikolai Gussev, once Tolstoy's personal secretary.

The committee is selecting for publication articles, letters, aphorisms and fragments from novels, unpublished works and diaries—in short, every valuable comment on educational matters contained in Tolstoy's works. This material will make up one volume. A companion volume will provide a clear, complete exposition of Tolstoy's pedagogy.

Reminiscences of his pupils and the teachers who worked in his schools will also be published, along with a bibliography of articles on Tolstoy's pedagogical theories, and translations of the best foreign works on the subject.

When I called on Professor Gussev at the Tolstoy Museum, he underlined Tolstoy's hatred of German pedagogy, and quoted a letter to Prince Lvov, dated 1876: "I have fought German pedagogies precisely because I have devoted most of my life to this work, because I know the way people think, and how the child of the people thinks, and I know how to talk to him. This knowledge has not fallen from heaven. Through love and labor I have acquired it."

"From the very first day I began to help Leo Nikolayevich in his work until the last, I tried to make notes of all the more significant things he said, and the actions and opinions of this great man," Professor Gussev told me. "The chil-



LEO TOLSTOY

dren, the school, occupied a special place in his life. He devoted all his powers and his time wholeheartedly to these best, most honest and inoffensive creatures in the world, as he called the children. As he told one of his biographers, the brightest period in his life was made bright by his love for people, for children, and not by woman's love. It was a wonderful time, he used to say.

"He began teaching peasant children in 1849, and saw in the work of teaching them 'something at least of what we know,' a task that was laid not only upon him, but also upon the whole of educated society."

"About 40 pupils attended Tolstoy's free school at Yasnaya Polyana. It was an entirely new thing for that time, and at first the local people were not only bewildered but dissatisfied with a school where instruction was given without thrashings, but through fairy stories, and not by the A.B.C. Thanks to his wonderfully unselfish devotion to the cause of public education, he won full recognition for his new pedagogical method, and general love and confidence. The peasants for 30 and 50 miles around began to bring their children to him.

"In his school he introduced many new subjects, the necessity for which was dictated by his own teaching experience. He tried dozens of methods, endeavoring to make the teaching of science living and attractive, and to evoke the children's natural desire for knowledge."

"The old-fashioned method of forcing lessons on children was repellent to him. Education should be free. Force and punishment in upbringing are impermissible," he used to say. He regarded primary education and the child's first teacher as most important influences throughout life. He held that only the person who combined love for his work with love for his pupils could be the perfect teacher."

"Then, how important, educationally, were his popular readers and his alphabets! How attractively he adapted his own novels, fables, fairy tales and stories to lessons in botany, zoology, chemistry, physics, history, geography and even arithmetic. All these, he 'winnowed,' to use his own expression, with scrupulous care, rewriting each about 10 times before he was satisfied."

"His pedagogical method was of the utmost importance for the enlightenment of the Russian people. Tolstoy's remarkable readers and alphabets, and copies of the educa-

tional magazine he published will soon be on display at the Academy, where we are planning to hold an exhibition illustrating every phase of Tolstoy's work as a teacher. A similar exhibition on a smaller scale has already been arranged in the Tolstoy Museum at Yasnaya Polyana."

"Leo Tolstoy is dear to us, and valued by us, not only as a creator of fine literature, but also as a rare master of the pedagogical art, and we are doing all we can to make available the splendid heritage he left us."

Kilgore Broadcast On Postwar Germany

What About Postwar Germany? is the question to be discussed on NBC's Our Foreign Policy program Saturday, July 21 (7:00 p.m., EWT).

Participants in this, the 23d in a series of the NBC University of the Air programs, will be Sen. Harry Kilgore (D-W Va.), chairman of the sub-committee to investigate the national defense program, and Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.), a member of the committee.

Sterling Fisher, director of the University of the Air, will be chairman.

JOHN WILDBERG presents
HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIBBLE'S PRODUCTION
ANN LUCASTA
by PHILIP YORDAN
CONDITIONED
Aire, 47th West of E'way
1st, WED. and SAT. 2:40

1 YEAR
I WANNA GET MARRIED!
GERTRUDE NIESEN
"FOLLOW THE GIRLS"
Staged by HARRY DELMAR
BROADHURST Theat. 44 St. Mot. Wed. & Sat.
AIR-CONDITIONED

6th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY."
N. Y. TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with WALLIS CLARK
LILY CAHILL
EMPIRE THEATRE, E'way and 40th St.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
AIR-CONDITIONED

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT!
OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present
SONO OSATO-NANCY WALKER in
ON THE TOWN
Directed by GEORGE ABBOY
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN and ADOLPH GREEN. Dances by JEROME ROBBINS
COOL 44th ST. THEATRE, W. of E'way
Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MOVES TO MARTIN BECK THEATRE JULY 30
Seats Now for July 30th and Thereafter

"An out of the world conception."
Garland, Jour.-Amer.
MICHAEL TODD presents
UP IN CENTRAL PARK
Book by HERBERT and DOROTHY FIELDS
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
Eves. at 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:30
BROADWAY THEATRE, 47th St. Air-Cond.



Lubov Orlova in a scene from Tanya, Soviet film revival at Fifth Avenue Playhouse during week of July 18.

TRIPLE FEATURE PROGRAM

The "United Nations" program is being held over a second week at the 55 St. Playhouse — near Seventh Ave., which consists of the New York premiere of Major John Huston's highly praised war documentary of the Italian campaign—San Pietro—the French Port of Shadows (Qual des Brumes) starring Jean Gabin with Michele Morgan, and the Soviet Leningrad Music Hall with Russia's leading artists of the concert stage. In addition, there

is the American premiere of Four Years, a Summing Up, produced in France.

We Accuse Held Over 4th Week in Detroit

We Accuse documentary film of the Kharkov trial of Nazi criminals, is being held over for the fourth week at the Cinema Theatre, Woodward Ave. and Columbus in Detroit, Mich. The Hays' office withheld approval but the audiences want the facts.

A human story of the men and women who paved the road to victory!

ARTKINO presents TAMARA MAKAROVA

The URAL FRONT
RUSSIA'S ARSENAL OF VICTORY
plus "THUNDER ROCK" ✓✓
IRVING PLACE THEATRE

The great industrial evacuation that saved the nation's life-line!
Union Square, 14th St.
GR. 5-6975

EXCLUSIVELY N. Y. SHOWING • TWO GREAT FILMS
STALIN PRIZE WINNER
ARTKINO proudly presents
WANDA WASILEWSKA'S
The Rainbow
A Prize Film in Any Tongue.—P.M.
CO-FEATURE... J. B. Priestly Dramatic Thunderbolt
"THEY CAME TO A CITY"
"A MUST for Every Moviegoer."—F.M.

Junior Miss
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
COOL **RIVOLI** Doors Open 9:30 A.M.
Broadway & 49th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. - Doors Open 10:15 A.M.
A BELL for ADANO
Gene Tierney • John Hodiak • William Bendix
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at: 10:35, 1:25, 4:24, 7:21, 10:17
Stage show at: 12:15, 3:14, 6:13, 9:25

FOURTH BIG WEEK!
THE MIGHTY EPIC OF SEVASTOPOL
THE LAST HILL
AIR-CONDITIONED
7th Ave. bet. 42 & 42 St.
COURTHOUSE from 9 A.M.

AIR-CONDITIONED
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
14th St. & Irving Pl.
IDA LUPINO
"PILLOW TO POST"
Sidney Greenstreet • William Price
"ESCAPE IN THE DESERT"
Phillip Dorn • Helmut Dantine • Jean Sullivan

AIR-CONDITIONED
Lane
161 St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
NOW THRU MON.
Judy GARLAND • Robt. WALKER in
"THE CLOCK"
& "GENTLE ANNIE"
with James Craig

JEFFERSON 14 St. & 3rd Ave.
"DILLINGER" • Edmund Lowe
& "EARL CARROLL VANITIES"

BRANDT'S
APOLLO 42 St. W. of E'way
L.O.S. 3700
NOW PLAYING—THRU WED.
The Latest Soviet Triumph!
ARTKINO presents
ZOYA
New Russian Film • English Titles
— ALSO —
"The Great Mr. Handel"
Starring WILFRED LAWSON
with London Philharmonic Orch.
performing Handel's Original Scores

Cummings-Seott
Don DeFore
"You Came Along"
STAN KENTON
with BOB WESSON
JORDAN
PARAMOUNT

SOVIET FRENCH-U.S. PROGRAM
Leningrad Music Hall
JEAN CABIN
"PORT OF SHADOWS" **SAN PIETRO**

LUBOV ORLOVA
in the 5th Soviet Musical
TANYA
JEAN CABIN
THEY WERE FIVE
Made by Documentary

Soviet Victory Film Festival!
DAY AFTER DAY
COMPLETE AND UNCUT!
The picture from which "March of Time" made its unforgettable "ONE DAY OF WAR"
CITY THEATRE 14th St. bet. 4th Ave.
BRONX

AIR COND. **ASCOT** GR. CONC. 183-451
ILONA MASSEY
ONE ROMANTIC NIGHT
The EPIC STORY of the GIRL YOU'LL REMEMBER
Zoya
ORIGINALY PRESENTED AS "LIFE and LOVE of Zoya"

Daily Worker

New York, Friday, July 20, 1945

News Drivers' WLB Hearing Sunday; End Racing Paper Strike

Newspaper deliverymen ended their strike against three racing publications tonight after Louis Waldman, union attorney, announced that an agreement had been reached with Triangle Publications, publishing the Morning Telegraph, Daily Racing Form and Daily Racing Guide.

Waldman said the hearing of the War Labor Board between the in-

dependent Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union and the Publishers Association of New York had been postponed from tomorrow until 10 a.m. Sunday.

The agreement with Triangle Publications provided that negotiations of a new contract be resumed and that, if negotiations fail, issues be disposed of by the same procedure as in the agreement with the Publishers Association.

Scaffold Breaks, Worker Saved, But Sees Son Plunge to Death

A quick grab at a rope saved the life of Max Bayer, 40, when a scaffold shot from under him, 19 stories above the street today. His son, Irving, 17, who was on the other end of the scaffold, plunged to a parking lot below and was instantly killed.

Father and son were waterproofing a window at 114 W. 41 St., when the rope holding the scaffold broke at the end on which the son was standing. The father seized the

parted rope with one hand, holding on.

Truck drivers who witnessed the accident from the street set up a din with horns, which brought police to the scene. Hundreds of pedestrians watched for 15 minutes as the elder Bayer wrapped one leg around the rope in his clutch for life. Police lassoed him from a window and drew him to safety.

"My God. My kid fell. I wish it was me," Bayer said. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital and treated for shock.

Probe Brutality by U.S. Army Police at Depot in England

LONDON, July 19 (UP).—United States Army authorities are investigating charges that military police at the 10th American Army Replacement Depot guardhouse near Birmingham brutally beat soldiers, including men wounded in combat, it was announced today.

Officers, noncommissioned officers and men of the MP unit are involved in the accusations.

It was known that one officer and three enlisted men were involved in what are called "incidents" at the camp.

The probe was started 10 days

ago after American newspapers published charges by a former prisoner in the guardhouse that he had been beaten.

This morning another former prisoner, now believed to be on duty in Germany, said he and other American prisoners were beaten by guards, including officers and non-commissioned officers who, on order of the commanding officer of the post, used clubs. The Stars and Stripes published the latest accusation this morning in a letter from the soldier, a combat infantryman.

Painters Ask Vacations, Health Plan, Pay Raise in New Contract

Taking action unprecedented in building trades history, Painters District Council 9 yesterday presented the Master Painters Association of New York and the Bronx with a new contract embodying vacation and health and hospitalization plans.

With the old contract expiring on Aug. 1, negotiators, 11 each from the union and association, will meet next Thursday.

The vacation plan consists of a 5 percent tax the employers pay weekly to the union to be credited to each employee's vacation fund. The union is to distribute the fund every Aug. 1. This is the first time that such proposal was made in New York building trades negotiations.

Another 5 percent payroll tax is to be levied on employers for a

jointly-administered hospital, surgical, life insurance fund.

The union is asking for a wage raise of only 2½ percent, the amount still due under the Little Steel formula.

Another provision asks that at least one in every ten workers employed by a contractor must be a war veteran and at least one aged 55 or over.

Louis Weinstock, Secretary-Treasurer of the Council, said that the average take-home pay of painters is \$53 weekly and they lose much time due to seasonal and weather conditions. Accompanying him among the 11 were Chairman Abe Myers and Vice-Chairman Donald Pasini of the Council. The employer groups were headed by President Michael McCarthy, Vice-President Louis Elkins and Secretary Henry Moeller of the association.



Anti-fascists picket near the Spanish Consulate in Wednesday's demonstration to break relations with Franco Spain. The American Committee for Spanish Freedom sponsored the picketing and launched a nationwide petition campaign in support of Rep. John Coffee's anti-Franco resolution, HR 312.

—Daily Worker Photo

LaGuardia Seen Behind Morris For Mayor

City Council President Newbold Morris indicated yesterday he would enter the contest for mayor on an independent party ticket if a movement for it develops within the next three weeks.

Joseph M. Levine, City Tax Commissioner, admitted he had been approached to run with Morris for President of the City Council and indicated he had not refused. Special Sessions Judge Matthew Troy has been mentioned as the possible candidate for comptroller.

The move is generally considered as inspired by Mayor LaGuardia to draw votes from the Republican slate. There is widespread dissatisfaction in GOP circles with the nomination of a Tammany Democrat, Jonah Goldstein, as Republican candidate for mayor. The choice was dictated by Gov. Dewey.

Morris is a Republican and is popular among rank-and-file GOP voters.

To End Ceilings On 50-100 Items

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UP).—The Government will soon announce a broad change in price control policy which will suspend price ceilings on 50-100 items, including jewelry, many types of fur coats and other luxury goods, sources revealed today.

This action is being taken, it was said, to "streamline the Office of Price Administration so that it can spend more of its budget and manpower on basic reconversion pricing."

The specific purpose of the new policy will be to remove or suspend controls on "less important items" to free OPA's energies and manpower for "must" programs.

Consumer Council Asks Public Hearing on Ross

The City Consumer Council yesterday wired Chester Bowles, national OPA director, urging that a public hearing be held on the projected dismissal of Paul A. Ross, chief OPA enforcement officer in the New York region, by Daniel P. Woolley, regional OPA director.

Ross was suspended by Woolley about a month ago and was told formal charges would be presented against him later.

On Wednesday, Ross' attorney Paul O'Dwyer, asked for a public hearing. He charged that Woolley had prejudged Ross and any other procedure would be unfair. He maintained a full hearing would demonstrate that it is Woolley who should be fired, not Ross.

In a separate statement, Ross charged Woolley had ignored national price policies in order to make headlines because he was an aspirant for political office; had gone after retail violators in order

to make a hit with the consumers though the shortage of OPA inspectors made it far more imperative to crack down the more important wholesale violators; and had interfered with cases of rationing violators who were prominent in political circles.

He said he had refused to play Woolley's game and thereafter he had been persecuted with the object of forcing him out. He charged his wife had been tapped and he had been followed by an OPA employee.

Following Ross' suspension last month, consumer and labor groups throughout the city had protested to Bowles on the grounds that Ross' enforcement record was the best in the country and he was being victimized as a result of that record.

War Dept. Wage Cuts Protested Govt. Research Fund Urged

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Eleanor Nelson, president, the United Federal Workers, CIO, has protested to Under-Secretary of War Robert L. Patterson against a series of wage-cutting reclassifications among civilian employees of the War Department.

Many of the reclassified workers were getting less than \$30 a week before their wages were cut, said Miss Nelson.

Many thousand workers are affected throughout the country.

The cuts more than offset the benefits of the federal pay raise bill in many cases, the CIO union leader declared.

It was learned today that War Department employees in Philadelphia, where some 7,000 are affected, are planning a mass protest meeting.

A proposal that Congress establish a National Research Foundation has been submitted in a report to the White House by Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

The report, prepared at the request of the late President Roosevelt, estimates that an adequate Federal program would cost about \$33,000,000 a year.

"Research cannot be left solely to private industry," Dr. Bush declares. "Private sources, however, should continue to carry their share of the financial burden."

The program calls for Federal support of research in colleges, universities and non-profit organizations as part of a plan for developing trained scientific personnel to meet the present shortage.

PINKY RANKIN

